THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LXIII No 11—E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

Historical Society o NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1924.

Until You Try

"SALADA"

2457

GREEN TEA

you have not tasted the best. Fresh, fragrant and pure. Try it.

DOXSEE & CO.

January Sale of Winter Millinery

We are making a special effort to clean up our stock of trimmed and untrimmed Hats, as our capacity is small for packing them away for another season, therefore every Hat will be at a price to clear.

LADIES' HOSIERY

Every popular make, style and color will be found in our assortment at prices to clear.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Money Saving Opportunity

All Winter Goods at BARGAIN PRICES

Get our prices on Rubbers and Felt Goods.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

W.W.ADAMS

Merchant Tailor

Newburgh, - Ont.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of compaines to choose from.

Office: Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

FOR SALE—Six shouts also a quantity of baled hay. J. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE—Grade and registered Holstein Bulls. Apply J. C. DOYLE, Camden East. 10-bp

FOR SALE—Registered red yearling Shorthorn Bull. Also seed oats. Apply to MARK HAWLEY, Napanee, R. R. No. 7. 9-bp

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Miller. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows, Slated Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

WANTED—In your locality, lady to demonstrate "Fit-Form" Rubber Hot Water Bottle, combined with special domestic sanitary attachments — something entirely new. Household necessity. Write for pamphlet. THE SAMPSON RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, Belleville, Ont. 10-bp

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—100 acres more or less, 6 miles from Napanee on river road, opposite Deseronto. 60 acres work land, 30 acres pasture, 10 acres woodland, 2 never-failing springs in pasture and at house, also never failing well. Good frame dwelling and good buildings. Apply to MRS. OLIVE HAMBLY, R. R. No. 3, Napanee. 10-bp

FOR SALE—One eighteen passenger bus on 1923 Ford chassis with electric starter in use only 6 months, in good running order, equipped with double shock absorbers front and rear, Aremite timer, double baggage carriers, 2 spare tires and rims, two dome lights inside of body for night driving, spring seats, large windows, which can be raised separately. Will sell to-gether or separately and will consider reasonable offer. Apply R. S. WALKER, 189 Clergy St., Kingston, or phone 1352-J.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—200 acre farm in 4th concession of Richmond, at Empey Hill, convenient to church and school. 150 acres in solid block of work land, free from stone. 35 acres of heavy timbered land, good sugar bush, 3 never failing wells and spring in pasture, 2 houses on farm, cottage house nearly new, serviceable out-buildings, good orchard fenced with wire fencing. This will be sold as a bargain. 4 miles from Deseronto, six from Napanee. For particulars apply to BYRON DEMOREST, Marysville, R.1, care of LEONARD MELBURN. Possession at once. 4-d

Hard and soft wood mixed, cut stove lengths, $3.00 per cord. 5-d B. LIGHT.

Prosperity's Corner Stone

THE first deposit in your bank account is the corner stone of your prosperity, and by regularly and systematically adding to your savings a substantial reserve is steadily built and a future of comfort and independence assured. Lay the corner stone of your prosperity now by opening a savings account at our nearest branch.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH,

G. PATTON CARR, Manager.

Be Warned

KEEPING your insurance papers, deeds, bonds and other valuables at home until they are stolen or destroyed by fire, instead of renting a Safety Deposit Box, is on a par with "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen."

Don't procrastinate! Rent a box to-day at this Bank.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Napanee Branch, R. R. White, Manager.

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

ALBERTA COAL

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 9, 1924.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir—Indications now point to the C. N. Ry. making a $7.00 rate on coal from Alberta to Ontario as being about cost. At present this rate might encourage considerable business, but U. S. coal men will not give up the Canadian market so easy, as already indicated, they will reduce their price to tempt buyers to waive loyalty to Canadian products, in the interest of economy.

After several years continuous study, have concluded that a $4.00 rate is necessary to insure a continuous market and permanent trade. Therefore I suggest, in order to assure the C. N. Ry. of at least cost for transportation, the Province of Ontario grant a subsidy of $1.00 per ton as insurance against fuel famine, the Province of Alberta $1.00 to insure a permanent market, and the Coal owners and miners $1.00 to insure a continuous full season's work, saving the subsidy in actual cost, said subsidies to only time until shown by actual experiment with train load lots during the slack seasons, that $4.00 will more than cover actual cost.

This would supply our dealers at 88.50 F.O.B. here, and the consumer at a reasonable rate.

The U.S. Mine Owners and Miners have shown their willingness to let Ontario perish, to serve their own profitable ends. Now that Canada has undertaken to deal with the matter, let Canada show that we will never be at their mercy again, that in future we will be self-reliant, and distribute our $100,000,000.00 fuel expenditure entirely in our own country.

With transportation organized to the Southern Boundry from Fort William, we can help the U. S. out in coal as well as wheat for Montana, Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and in fact the upper Lake points could be supplied, as well as a combination rail and water route via Fort William down to all this part of Ontario.

With 20,000,000 bushels of wheat going via Vancouver this season, and probably 100,000,000 bushels next year, it would require 40,000,000 tons of coal to come east, to make up this difference alone.

Volume of business during slack season will raise the rate, as demonstrated by Penny Postage, 2c. St. Ry. fares in Glasgow, Night Telegram Rates, Night Letter Post, and many other most practical and profitable examples.

If the people approve, we should act immediately, and have it dealt with at the approaching Parliamentary Sessions.

Yours truly,
W. O. SEALEY,
61 Hunter St., W.

"I wouldn't marry you," she said scornfully, "if you were the only man in the world."

"No you wouldn't," he answered. "You'd get trampled to death in the rush."—Sunbeams.

H. J. GLEESON, M.B.

University of Toronto.

Office of late Dr. Grant, corner of East and Bridge streets.

Office hours 1.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Phone 123.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received by J. E. Madden, solicitor for the vendor, until February 16th, 1924, for the purchase of the following valuable farm property:

"All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of the west three-quarters of lot number twenty-five, in the 4th concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less."

The right is reserved to accept any tender received.

J. E. MADDEN,
Solicitor for Vendor.

Dated at the Town of Napanee this 2nd day of February, A.D., 1924. 10-bp

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the estate of Samuel John Close, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Samuel John Close, late of the township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on the last mentioned day of February, A.D., 1924, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1924, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims she shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924.

THREE ARE CONVICTED

Murderers Are Warned to Prepare for Death

Judge Lennox Fixes Tuesday, April 10, as the Date of Execution of Sydney Murrell, Harry Williams and Clarence Topping—No Hope for Murrell.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 13.—Thursday, April 10, was fixed by Judge Lennox as the date for the execution of Sydney Murrell, Harry Williams and Clarence Topping, when the death sentence was passed on all three prisoners at the Winter Assizes Saturday morning. The Judge held out absolutely no hope for Murrell, counselling him to accept not even the hopes of his most sanguine friend, but to prepare for eternity. Contrary to expectation, he had little more encouragement for Williams, the judge declaring that he found that Williams had participated in other crimes before the murder. Topping was informed that before the sentence is carried out arrangements will be made to have him thoroughly examined as to his mental state, by experts named by the Department of Justice. The judge was convinced that Topping knew what Geraldine Durston out of a mawkish desire for notoriety, an imitation of Edith Cavell or Charlotte Near by Gordon Dibsdale, an act that Topping had regarded as "thrilling and romantic." Topping's imbecile appearance in the prisoner's dock during the trial and again while sentence was being passed upon him was regarded by the judge as malingering.

Murrell, who appeared indicated to Williams, made a show of bravado when arraigned, and in answer to the judge's question if he had anything to say, responded "Not a thing."

"Your career," said the judge, "has been a bad one, and you have not made it any better by going into the witness box and swearing to what was not true. I notice that you counsel might possibly move for a new trial. I have nothing to say about that, but I would point out that you should not allow time for repentance until too late. I can see nothing for you but the carrying out of the sentence." Sentence was then passed. Murrell's mother and other relatives were in the seat in which they followed Murrell's trial and later that of Williams.

Williams was next sentenced. The judge said that the case against him was not sufficiently ripe. Although, he said, was just as responsible as Murrell for the death of Russell Campbell in the Melbourne bank robbery, in the eyes of God and the law.

"I thought at first," said the judge, "that you might be less culpable, but I have since learned that you are serving time for robbing a Chinaman. I think there is little chance of leniency for you, you will do well to prepare to meet your God."

To Topping, who was the last to hear the sentence, the judge stated that "the attempt to prove you insane did not impress the jury or myself. Certain of the evidence looked as though an attempt were being made to impose on the court.

"You have been found guilty and justly," he continued. "But I do not feel that your case is so hopeless as the other two. There is the possibility that the crown may take up your case and further consider it. You may not be hanged. I will ask the Department of Justice to have you closely and carefully examined in order to make sure that you are in such a mental state as to permit of carrying out the law."

Professor of McGill Passes Away.

LUXOR, Egypt, Feb. 11.—Prof. Lafleur of McGill University, Montreal, died here Saturday night of pneumonia. He had been ill only a short time.

Prof. Paul T. Lafleur was head of the Department of English in McGill University, Montreal, since the retirement of Dean Moyse, about three years ago. He had been connected with the University since 1885. Prof. Lafleur, who was about 64 years of age and unmarried, found of late years that the Canadian climate was too trying in the winter, as he suffered to some extent from bronchitis and throat trouble. He left Montreal for Europe in the middle of December last, and made the excavations in the Valley of the Kings one of the objectives of his trip.

Cough Only at Pauses.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—With a mild influenza epidemic in many parts of the country, the clergy are finding it difficult to be undistracted by a chorus of coughing while they are preaching. One vicar, the Rev. Claude Harland of Yeadon, Yorkshire, in his monthly letter, appeals to his parishioners to save up their explosions till the end of sentences or when he pauses, adding: "There is sometimes a crushing reverberation which drowns out the most vital word in a sentence."

Allen Ends His Life.

OSHAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—A foreigner who resided on Olive avenue, named Kyryio Budzyshyn, was found dead Saturday at noon, being shot through the head. Neighbors who heard a shot notified the local police, who found the body in the kitchen, where he committed the deed. The coroner, after visiting the scene and learning of the story, decided it was suicide.

His Sixty-fourth Season.

WELLAND, Feb. 11.—Wilson Chambers of Pelham township Saturday skated on the Welland river from his home to Welland, this being the 64th consecutive year he has made the trip. He is 74 years of age, and his skates, which were made in Holland, are over 100 years old.

HOCKEY

NAPANEE WINS ITS FIRST GAME THIS SEASON.

At the Arena on Monday evening the first game of the second half of the B. of Q. League schedule was played The visitors were the Belleville team.

Belleville was successful in scoring the first goal; followed a few minutes later by two goals for Napanee and at the end of the first period the score stood 2-1 in favor of Napanee. At the end of the game the score stood 8-2, in favor of Napanee.

Both teams played good, fast hockey, with the Napanee boys on the aggressive all the time. The attendance was not large, but no doubt if the Napanee team can pull off another win or two the crowd will get behind them and cheer them on.

Newburgh All Stars and Napanee Juniors hockey teams met on the ice at the Arena on Saturday night. After a good game the score stood 6-6.

Next Monday night Napanee hockey team met defeat at the hands of the Belleville team, by a score of 5-1.

SLEIGH BELLS

UNDER THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, WHICH CAME INTO FORCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1924.

"Every person travelling upon a highway with a sleigh or sled drawn by a horse or other animal shall have at least two bells attached to the harness or to the sleigh or sled in such a manner as to give ample warning sound."

We are drawing the attention of the public to the above enactment owing to the fact that a large percentage of the sleighs and sleds on the streets of Napanee, drawn by horses have no bells on them whatever, and under the act any person driving a conveyance of this kind is liable to a fine, and no doubt people will be surprised to be summonsed up before the court and fined for their neglect.

CAMDEN EAST.

Roads in this district are blocked with high winds and the roads were blocked again.

Mr. Harry Dunlop, who was superintendent of the Lennox Paper Mill, is leaving for another place and on Friday afternoon last was presented with a club bag, a purse of money and an address from the employees and friends, who were very sorry to have him leave. Mr. Dunlop made a suitable reply, thanking his many friends. Mr. Rowe, of Three Rivers, Quebec, a former superintendent of the mills, has arrived to take charge for the future. Many old friends are glad to welcome him again.

Mrs. Cameron, of Kingston, is spending a limited time with her sister, Mrs. R. W. Saul and family.

Mrs. Wilson, of Newburgh, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Riley and family for a few days.

Mrs. Wilson, Newburgh, and Misses Riley were guests of Mrs. Claude Hinch for dinner on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Youmans spent Tuesday and Saturday last in Kingston with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Peters and son, Charles, spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Mr. Harvey Paterson is a little better at time of writing.

Mrs. Jas. Henderson, who has been very ill for several weeks, is getting weaker.

MOSCOW NORTH.

Hauling wood is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Jackson, Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff and Miss Mary Degroff spent Sunday at Mrs. Elmore Jackson's, Enterprise.

Mrs. H. Reid entertained a few ladies one night last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Carl spent Wednesday evening at Mrs. N. Jackson's.

Mrs. Wellesley Coulter and Mr. Rufus Wagar attended I.O.O.F. installation of officers and banquet at Odessa on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30th.

Mrs. Elias Jackson and Mrs. Norman Jackson spent Sunday with Mrs. Martha Bowen, Enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff spent Saturday evening at Mr. W. Keech's.

Mrs. Cynthia Knapp spent the week-end at Enterprise.

Miss Ella Evans is spending some time at Mrs. Sampson King's.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Degroff spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.

Mrs. Elias Jackson and Mrs. Norman Jackson spent a day recently at Kingston.

Miss Bush is visiting in this vicinity.

Mr. Wellesley Coulter spent a day recently at Wilkison.

Mrs. Garnett Huffman spent a day last week with her mother, Mrs. Edwin Makin.

Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Friday at Napanee.

Mother—"Now Willie, if you put this wedding cake under your pillow, what you dream will come true."

Willie—"Why can't I eat the cake and put the pillow over my stomach?"—Harlowtown Epworthian.

BIG FIRE BREAKS OUT IN TAMWORTH

TWO STORES BURNED AND OTHERS DAMAGED.

The village of Tamworth suffered a very heavy loss by fire early on Thursday morning, when two stores were gutted, two others very badly damaged along with the Masonic hall. The cause of the fire is unknown. The buildings destroyed were2:

L. B. Wells' harness shop; W. Redden's ware rooms, agent for autos and separators.

Badly damaged: Redden's drug store, A. B. Carscallen's general store and the Masonic hall.

The fire broke out about one o'clock and there was great excitement in the village. Church bells were sounded to alarm the people and they turned out and did what they could to stay the flames. It was feared for a time that the entire business block in the village would fall a prey to the flames.

At the time the fire broke out there was a very heavy wind, but in an hour's time it abated and this, no doubt, was the means of saving many other stores.

Many of the shopkeepers carried out their stock, fearing that their shop would be wiped out by the fire. It was one of the worst fires the village has had in many years. It is stated that the fire originated in the shop of Walter Redden, who is agent for the Chevrolet cars, McLaughlin cars and all kinds of separators.

Tamworth has no fire brigade and it was a case of everyone turning in and fighting the fire.

As yet no estimate can be given of the damage, although it is thought that it might reach $50,000. It is understood that the property was insured.

MOSCOW.

The weather continues very cold and stormy but all hope for better weather, as it is certain that Bruin did not see his shadow on Candlemas Day.

Mrs. M. I. Huffman spent the week-end in Kingston with her daughter, Mrs. Nicholson.

The quilting bee held by the Women's Institute at the home of Mrs. Charles Amey was well attended and enjoyed by all. When the work for the afternoon was completed a short business meeting was held after which refreshments were served by some of the members, in all about thirty-five were present.

Miss Violet Closs of Tamworth, spent a few days last week with Mrs. W. Close and Mrs. C. Amey.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Potter, Napanee, are visiting their parents here.

Mrs. Major Amey spent Wednesday last in Kingston, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chown.

A number of young people enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Brock Leonard, of Yarker, last Saturday evening and report him an ideal host.

Mr. Jos. Foster was at his home here for a few days last week.

DENBIGH.

The concert which was held last Friday evening, in C. Both's Hall, was very much enjoyed and proved one of the best entertainments ever held here. The proceeds, about $50.00 will be used towards completing the Methodist Parsonage.

Miss Pearl Ready is in Kingston General Hospital, where she underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Collison has arrived from Barrys Bay, where she was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Adams.

Mr. Emil Fritsch, of Webb, Sask., a former Denbigh citizen, and his son, Edward, are enjoying a pleasant visit with relatives and former neighbors here, his former home.

Herman John, of Adolphus town, is also here the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. John.

Miss Grace Pridmore, who spent a pleasant week visiting friends in the village and vicinity has returned to her home in Marmora.

Miss Laura Ferguson, of Matawatchan, was during last week-end and Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stein.

Arthur Ready left last week for Toronto and his brother Lorne, has returned to Schumacher to resume his former position there.

Miss Bennett left for Napanee and Roy Chatson and his bother, Clarence, went to Detroit, Mich.

Carl Plotz is laid up with a sore hand caused by a cut with his axe while working in a lumber camp.

Cross cut saws, axes, saw files.

DAVY & ALLISON.

COLLEGIATE NEWS

At the beginning of the year 1924, the Collegiate once more began the organization of a Literary Society. The first meeting, at which the officers were elected was quite successful. The second meeting brought forth a good response and much fine talent in the school was displayed. This meeting was held on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1924, in the School Assembly Hall. The President, Mr. Albert Hill, was in the chair. He called the meeting to order and gave his opening address. It was a short speech, but exactly to the point. In a concise way he explained the object of the Society and its work, what it should mean to the pupils both during their school life and later. It is not supposed to be a period of recreation, but one of great literary value. It is not something one person can undertake and make a success of, it needs the co-operation and good will of all the pupils. It will be found of good use for most of the pupils in the future—especially of those who take part in the programmes as it helps them in speaking or in any other undertaking, before the public. After these splendid remarks were made by the President, the minutes of the first meeting of Jan. 14th, were read and approved. The school Orchestra which finds a good director and musician in Mr. MacGregor, gave one of its selections, "Flag of Truce"; Jean Paul, a reciter of whom the school is proud, gave one of her very humorous selections. It was Irish and Jean can certainly imitate the Irish brogue. Lauretta Hall, whose talent was formerly unknown to us, rendered a beautiful solo. She was accompanied by Beulah Hudgins. An oration on one of the new scientific discoveries was well given by one of the junior pupils. Archie Wilson. The next number on the programme was given by one well-known talent, Allan Walters, who is exceedingly good at singing popular songs. A second oration was given by Malcolm Brickill, on "The Princess Pats." This speech was perfectly prepared and proved to be most interesting. Ross Hudgins then favored us with a coronet solo and the last number on the programme was a selection played by the school Orchestra. Dr. Morden, the critic for the evening, was called upon for his remarks. They were very helpful and full of congratulations for the work of the evening. Mr. Taylor, principal of the school, then called upon a school pupil, Mr. Taylor has given to open a competition among the school pupils, for public speaking. The singing was then closed with "God Save the King."

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mrs. E. Lasher and Helen are spending a few weeks in Toronto with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sine.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Wood and Miss Alma Wood, Selby, visited Friday at Mr. M. Dupree's.

Mr. Isaac Taylor has been quite ill but is much improved and we hope will soon be well.

Miss Eileen Prince spent the week-end with friends at Selby.

Our roads were impassable for a couple of days on account of the deep snow. They are being travelled again now.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dupree entertained a few friends to dinner Thursday evening of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills and Mr. and Mrs. Alwin Perry and wife took dinner Friday at Mr. B. Rose's, Deseronto Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Smith entertained a few friends to dinner Wednesday evening.

Mr. Eslie Smith and Miss Trudy Bowmanville, spent a couple of days in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robertson and Bobbie visited Friday at Mr. Jas. Cuthill's.

Mr. and Mrs. Young and son visited Sunday at Mr. Fred Young's, town.

An Airveyor.

Affording a peep into the future when grain might be carried on the winds from western provinces to eastern seaboard ports, abolishing the use of train and ship, is a device used at the N. M. Patterson elevator at Fort William, Ont. It is a pipe line system by which grain is conveyed from the elevator bin to the hold of a vessel at the water front without the use of the familiar belting. Called an "airveyor," the scheme comprises the use of a hurricane of wind in a pipe, the force being created by giant fans. While passing through the airveyor, wheat is suspended in the air stream. The machine carries 4,000 bushels an hour.

FEBRUARY 1924 — Our Weekly Calendar

Moon Phases
Full Moon Feb. 20th

12	Tue.	The higher you fly on borrowed wings, the greater the crash when you fall.
13	Wed.	Some folks count their hospitality by the number of visits they make.
14	Thur.	St. Valentine's Day, the mails will be full, from the beautiful creations of cupids and lace, on down to the crazy caricatures that are so amusing, "to the sender."
15	Fri.	With honeyed words and sweetest smile,
16	Sat.	The imps of Satan doth beguile. They that hoard money and give naught, till death compels, have but few mourners.
17	Sun.	The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork.
18	Mon.	The lazy man is often on the way to the poorhouse. J. AMES.

WHEN THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS

MARY MARIE SALISBURY.

(Continued from last week)

"From that time on he came over to see me every evening; or if we were going away he arranged to be somewhere near. He had many return trips to his cosy corner, and found it more and more enchanting. I called it the Enchanted Play-house, and he seemed to like the new name. It was there he told me of his love for me, so, to me, it will always be enchanted.

"You should have seen Cousin Laura and him when we left them. They just sat as you girls did when I told you, with "To Let" signs printed all over their faces. And then I wrote to Mother and Dad, and told them all. Of course they wanted to see him, and he wanted to see them. As this is a quiet season on the farm, just between haying and harvest, you know, he decided to come home with me. So here we are for a few days, and then back to Dalhousie and my Enchanted Play-house."

The tale was told. Marion leaned against the porch pillar and lovingly patted the Airdale's head as he stood up and licked her hand. The girls were still lost in the wonder of it all.

A cheery voice called from an upstairs window. "Please ma'am, may I come down now? I have my lessons done."

Marion laughed and called for him to come. She wanted the girls to see him as she knew he looked his best in the soft flannels he was wearing that day.

He whistled as he came down the stairs and when he appeared on the porch, hat in hand, the girls almost stared at him. Marion then presented him to each girl, and after a few minutes of merry chatter, he left them and went down the street. There was silence till he was out of hearing, but no longer.

"How do you like him, girls?" Marion asked softly.

"He's a dream, Marion, but I wish I had met him first." Dorothy must have been quite impressed.

"It would be an easy matter to love him, Marion. You must be simply crazy about him." Winette smiled wistfully as she thought of all the boys she had played with during the past few years. She liked them all, and at some time had been madly in love with each one, but there wasn't one of them who had ever given her the slightest hint that he cared. And here Marion could find love for keeps in a love at first sight affair.

"I found it extremely easy to love him, Winette. And you know girls I am so glad now, that I never had much to do with boys. Had I been in love with first one and then another, I could not have been so sure about Don. But I knew, by the time he told me of his love, that he meant the whole of life to me."

"What I want to know, is, are there any more around Dalhousie like him?" If there are, why just trot them up for my close inspection."

"He is the one and only, Daisy dear," Marion said sweetly, "but there are other boys, nice ones, too, you may choose for yourself when you come to visit me."

"And you're going away back there, to bury yourself among the natives?"

"Yes, Dorothy. Don't you think you would like living with a native like him?"

"Oh, if they were all like him, they would be alright. But on a f-a-r-m. Why dear, you will have to feed the chickens!"

"I will indeed, have to feed the chickens, and the ducks, and the geese, and the turkeys, and milk the cows, and feed the calves, and the pigs, in the busy season. I think I may need your help."

"You will never get me there. I was always afraid of cows, and pigs, and things when I used to visit Aunt Gloria. Is Don going to marry him, dear?" At least if he must have you, make him leave the farm."

"Never. He loves his farm and I do too. If you ever see it you will understand why I could never ask him to leave it."

"Tell me about it, Marion."

"Well Daisy, as farms go around here, Don's would be a mighty large one. Most farms are found around Dalhousie, it is a dream come true. The house is low and rambling, built on a knoll at the hills. It is simply crowded with the grandest furniture, great grandfather things, you know. He sleeps in the most wonderful four poster, and my fingers are just itching for a chance to dress that bed, as it should be dressed. The house is tucked in between the high rocky hills at the north, and the lake at the south. In front is a lawn, or a long shore of grass and pebbles and one can see two or three farm houses. The road runs along the foot of the lake and passes the house on the east side. I am so glad it doesn't pass between the house and the lake. They tell me the hills on the north are a great protection in the winter and that lots of flowers and finest lettuce and radishes around there. I know what his berries are like for I have sampled them. Then beyond the lake the farm stretches for—I really don't know how far. There are lots of maple trees, and he makes quantities of syrup each year, and sugar. I have some with me and you shall taste it."

"And who has kept house for him?"

"His mother did, but she is dead now. He has done his own housekeeping for over two years."

"I'd like to see the house."

"The house is quite well kept. Each week he hired a neighbor woman to clean the rooms he uses, and she did his laundry for him. But he has done his own cooking, and the ordinary, every day work himself. We were all there for dinner one Sunday, and I can tell you, girls, he could teach any of us a great deal about housework and cooking."

"Hear! Hear! That's the man for me. I never did like housework. Hand him over Marion."

"Him over to yourself, Winette, I captured him for my own self."

"But we always shared our possessions with you. Look at the boys I have headed your way. What did you do with them. You never kept them and they never returned to me."

"Perhaps some day one of them will return. If not, you know, dear, you have all told me you desired a fresh one every time you changed your mind."

"Big really, Marion, I begin to feel jealous. Here three girls all more like calendar girls than real, ordinary, everyday ones. They have had beaux for years, but never an offer of marriage. A slender slip of young womanhood, who has had the name of never having one boy pal, comes along and suddenly flaunts a sparkler under our noses. What are we going to do?"

"Bah! Winette, a lot you care for the rest of us. You are afraid for yourself, but no one else. I'll say the best we can do now is to get our heads together and call for Showers of Blessings. You make me sick. I'm delighted that dear old Marion is to be the first. She deserves the honor. What may I do to assist you, Marie? You will have to help some, to get ready. Just a week, remember."

"Well, for one thing I want you to play the music box." Music box was a term of endearment, used in reference to the handsome pipe organ that occupied a conspicuous corner in the old brick church.

"That will be lovely. I shall practice every single day, Sunday and all. Anything more?"

"And I want Dorothy and Winette to sing."

"So we will be with you, Daisy girl."

"I'm glad of that, for I might have a streak of blues when I come to some of those awful notes. But with you there I won't feel as though the spooks were listening."

"What else can we do?"

"Well, there will be some baking. I know what lovely cakes Daisy can make; and I want some of Dorothy's candy. And I would like Winette to help me with the dainty gown or two. My suit and dresses must all be ready- mades as there is no little time. It's best to be quiet, you know. Then you may come to the station to see me off."

"Dear me! To see you off. You take it quite calmly child."

"Why not?"

"You should at least feel a bit sorry for our lonly estate.

"But there is one thing more that I would hear. How did the girls of Dalhousie take this?"

"Quite open-mouthed, like the rest of you. He was the kind of boy who was never taken serious-ly. They all thought I was just another case for Don. The night before I left I wore my ring for the first time. It was a send-off party for me. They craned their necks off trying to see it, without letting on. (Oh, you know, girls) but the others were just adorable."

"Then that will be all for today, I suppose. We will each and everyone do her best to make yours a darling, duck of a wedding. And we will keep your safety on board your train. But this I must say, nothing will surprise me now. You want away for a month and here you are to have a round trip, and back again. Too much, honey."

"That is the case of when the unexpected happens, isn't it, girls?" And Marion waved her hand to a handsome man coming up the street. "I think he has chocolates, girls, you had better wait and have some."

TWO BRITISH INVENTORS.

One Invented Loom, and Other Dyes From Coal Tar.

British science has recently celebrated the centenary of the death of Dr. Edmund Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom which began a revolution in textile manufacture. The story is one of the romances of industry. Dr. Cartwright was a Church of England clergyman living in an isolated country parish in Leicestershire. He wrote poetry, corresponded with literary men and made experiments in farming, but until he was 40 years of age he had no interest in mechanics. A chance visit to Derbyshire, where Arkwright had erected the world's spinning factory, suggested to him the idea of a power loom. On his return home he devised, with the aid of the village carpenter and smith, a loom which could be driven by an animal. "As I had never before turned my thoughts to anything mechanical, either in theory or practice, nor had even seen a loom at work," he wrote, "you will readily believe that my first loom was a most rude piece of machinery." In 1785 he built a factory for it, but with his invention, but some years afterward he had to surrender it to his creditors. The power loom, however, combining which effected large economies, but this was also a financial failure. He would have fared poorly—as the fate of many inventors—had not Parliament voted him in 1809 a gift of £10,000 as a reward for his contribution to British progress. He died a country gentleman, a small farm in Kent, where he spent the years.

In Cartwright's case the economic benefits of his inventive genius went mainly to his own country, which got a long start in the textile trade. Great Britain was not so fortunate in another great branch of industry. Nearly seventy years ago a young British chemist, William Perkin, discovered a process for obtaining dyes from coal tar, but it remained for German enterprise to exploit it. Germany capitalized British brains and built up her dye industry which before the war almost dominated the world. Sir William Perkin died in 1907 full of years and honors, but the profits of his discovery had then passed to a foreign land. The British dye industry is now being recreated, and by a stroke of fortune it has enlisted the services of Sir William's son, William Henry, himself a chemist of achievement and renown.—Toronto Globe.

A Colored MacGregor.

Mr. Brereton A. McNab, of Montreal, who, for many years editor of the Montreal Daily Star, used to spend his holiday week-ends at a picturesque summer home in the Laurentians, a few miles out of Val Morin, Que. The road leading from the railway station to "Nordcraig," as he called his resort, was very rough and muddy in the rainy weather, but his guests on arriving always found a cheerful fire burning in an old-fashioned grate, over which hung the motto, to which their host invariably pointed. It was a quotation from Robbie Burns:

"When ye gang thithe end o' the journey at last,
What' the de'il ever thinks o' the road he has passed?"

After Mr. MacNab's first wife died, he advertised for a housekeeper. Being Nova Scotian of pronounced Highland inclinations, he picked out of the mass of replies all the Scotch names and got his secretary to send word to these ladies to come for a personal interview. The first to send her name into the inner sanctum was a Mrs. MacGregor, and, when the editor sent for her to be admitted, a huge colored lady bustled into the room, announcing: "I'se Mrs. MacGregor."

St. John's Dry Dock.

On October 29th, the largest dry dock in the world was opened officially at St. John, N.B., by Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada. From all over Canada there were present for the ceremony some of the most prominent men in the Dominion—railway magnates, captains of industry and commerce, Ministers of the Crown, Senators and provincial statesmen.

The dimensions of the dock are: Extreme length, 1,226 feet. Length on blocks, 1,150 feet. Two docks, 150 and 500 feet. Width of dock entrance—Top, 123 feet; bottom, 125 feet. Height of sill above bottom of dock, 4' 6". Depth of sill at high water, ordinary spring tide, 42 feet.

Poultry Supplies.

Grit, charcoal, beef scrap, water cans, feeding hoppers.

DAVY & ALLISON.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Sunday, February 17.—Joshua and the Conquest of Canaan. (Joshua 1 to 4, 23 and 24.)

History is largely the record of exceptional men. We see this in the story of Israel. God worked through individuals. First it was through one man, and then through another. The principles are always the same, even though times and circumstances vary. Now we see to follow the career of Joshua, who becametheleader after the death of Moses.

PREPARATION.

Human greatness, even when it is the result of Divine interposition, is no sudden creation. There are processes through previous preparation. Joshua's readiness for the work was the result of four stages of former experiences. (1) His early life. He was born in Egypt, and was of some note in his tribe of Ephraim. He had been trained as a soldier, and is first seen in Exod. ch. 17. (2) His great opportunity. This was his contact with Moses. (Exod. 24:13). His special duty. As time went on and he was continually learning the Lord's ways. His experience was selected for the important work of the spies. (Numbers 13). (4) His official call. (Num. 27:18). Moses was not to go into Canaan, and so he appointed Joshua, and just before the death of Moses another meeting with exhortations is recorded. (Deut. 31:7, 8, 23).

AUTHORIZATION.

See Joshua, ch. 1 and 3:7. Now came Joshua's opportunity. Did we note how he believes and obeys God at every point. His trust in the word of God was steady and continuous, and he passed on to the people what God told him was to be done. Then, in ch. 4, God was honoring him by being honored before men and encouraged by God (4:14). Every stage of the journey and the crossing of the Jordan will reveal the splindid faith that simply took God at His word, and did as he was told. God's part was trust was, as it is always, crowned by blessing and Divine recognition.

CONSECRATION.

Joshua 5:14-16. The one great requisite for work is fitness, capacity. Joshua had a great work before him, and it was necessary that he should know exactly what it involved and required. The method adopted by God to show him this was very impressive. One day Joshua was confronted by a stranger, and with characteristic courage went up to him and asked him whether he was on the side of Israel or of their foes. The answer was surprising. He was "neither" but the one or the other. He had not come to help, but to take charge of Israel, to supersede Joshua as "Captain." God was thus about to teach Joshua that this was no ordinary warfare, but a special work involving divine action and control. At once Joshua recognized the supernatural character of his visitor, and yielding him immediate Reverence and absolute control. Instructions about the method of taking Jerico were then given (6:2). And Joshua's prompt and full obedience are seen. The man realizes the complete authority of God, whose appearance in human form it was, and this was the outset of the work in Canaan the entire history of God to Sovereign is shown. This was the lesson Joshua had to learn, full consecration to God and the perfect control of the Divine Master.

DEVIATION.

See chapters 6 to 9. The obedience required from Joshua as to Jericho was fully rendered and completely rewarded (ch. 6). Then came trouble through Achan (ch. 7) with the result that Joshua was surprised and saddened by the check to Israel until he was shown what caused it, and had put the matter right. Joshua almost gave up in his deep despondency, but God enabled him to deal with the sin. After this there was a serious departure from the right path in the matter of the Gibeonites (ch. 9). The deception was successful, and Joshua was outwitted, being deceived by their appearance (verse 14). And when everything was discovered it was impossible to set aside the pledged word and treaty, and so the Gibeonites were made slaves to Israel. In this incident Joshua slipped again almost going alone and without consulting God. The only basis for everyday life is trust in God, not only in crises but in ordinary events, the essential of all true action is found in consulting God and confiding in Him.

MANIFESTATION.

The lifework of Joshua was the conquest of Canaan and the division of the land among the tribes of Israel. In chapters 10 to 12 we see the former, the warfare against the people of Canaan. First came the attack on South Palestine (ch. 10), then on North Palestine (ch. 11). A series of petty conquests (ch. 12) completed the work of fighting. Then followed the division of the territory and the settlement of the tribes (chapters 13 to 22). This also had two divisions (13 to 17; 18 to 22). In all this varied work Joshua showed himself "a man of parts," decided, courageous, persevering, thorough, wise, genuine, unselfish and conscientious. God was the centre and strength of all he was and did.

CULMINATION.

At length the time of Joshua's end came, and the old man gathered Israel together twice (chapters 23 and 24). On the first occasion he speaks as the military chief, trying to rouse the people from legarthy in the face of the nations of Canaan. On the second (chapter 24) he is the spiritual leader, urging the people to faithfulness in the face of the gods of Canaan. The different features of these two appeals are very significant, and reveal the fine insight and true faithfulness of Joshua. God's mercy (24:2-13) is used as the basis of an appeal (14, 15), and the reason for a covenant (16-25) between God and the people. Then follows a reference to a three-fold witness (verses 22, 26, 27), and Joshua's work was done. Soon came the close of one of the noblest of lives.

As we review his life these features appear, and suggest what everyone should be. He was (1) a man of unflinching courage (2) a man of unfailing patience, (3) a man of unhesitating obedience, and (as the fundamental secret of everything) a man of unquestioning faith in God.

Here and There

Navigation of the St. Lawrence river is expected to open early in the month of April. According to preliminary schedules issued by the various steamship companies operating between Canadian Atlantic ports and Europe, 192 ships will visit the port of Quebec in 1924.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has inaugurated as a special feature the serving of afternoon tea regularly on all dining, cafe and buffet cars throughout the system. The tasteful little menu which the company provides includes tea, coffee, chocolate, toast, muffins, cake, ice cream and preserves at reasonable prices.

The Spiller Company, a great British concern, with $150,000,000 capital, has completed arrangements for the establishment of facilities in Canada which will entail an outlay of $5,000,000. It will build a plant at the Alberta Flour Mills in Calgary, with another $2,000,000 to build an elevator at Vancouver.

The second of the two large paper machines recently installed by the Kellogg-Canadian Paper Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que., has commenced operations. The machine, which is the product of the Dominion Engineering Company, is now producing newsprint. It will be tuned up and is expected to produce a commercial grade of newsprint at or above its daily capacity of 75 tons in the near future.

Speaking at Toronto recently, E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declared that what Canada is suffering from is lack of men, lack of capital and lack of those forward policies which will enable the country to absorb within a reasonable time its own manifest destiny." He added that he did not believe in "exaggerated whisperings as to any statements which are calculated to destroy the belief of Canadians in their own country."

Captain S. Robinson, C.B.E., I.N.R., commanding the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada," was invested with the C.B.E. by Sir Harry Armstrong, British Consul-General at New York, when his ship arrived there on January 25th, prior to setting out on her great world cruise. Captain Robinson also received the freedom of the city of New York, before he were in recognition of his gallant work when commanding the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" at Yokohama, at the time of the Japanese disaster.

According to Canadian Pacific officials, immigrants from Europe who spend a few hours in Montreal on their way west are discovering America—or rather Canada—at a great rate. Some days ago there were eighty Scandinavians drumming their heels in the big waiting-rooms at Windsor Station, bored to tears. Then one of them suddenly discovered the Provincial Seal of Manitoba, unlike Sweden, is not "dry." The rush of the Danes on Alfred's England was as nothing compared to that with which the delighted Scandinavian gentlemen emptied that waiting-room. So excellent did they find the country that they did not show up again till train-time, when they announced unanimously, though with slight difficulty, that "Canada bane one fine country."

To be stranded in a strange city with no worldly assets but a suit of dress-clothes and yet to come out of the adventure victorious is to achieve something. Joe and Bill arrived in Montreal a few days ago with their baggage consisting of the clothes they wore, two dress suits, an adequate quantity of the needful, they found themselves hard pressed after spending their last dollar. Joe and Bill are relieved them of everything they possessed except the dress suits they had slept in, and which they had worn for the previous night's affray.

In this predicament they appealed to the authorities at the Canadian Pacific Windsor Station, for work whereby to earn enough to take them out of the wicked city. Sympathetic officials put them on the snow-shovelling gang. And here these two stout fellows, in their dress suits, Joe with his overcoat tied in sacking to keep them warm, labored heartily for four days, earning the price of their tickets back to the little old home town. So once more fiction and the movies are beaten.

Money to Burn.

Within the last few days about $1,000,000 in money will be burned up in the money cremated at the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This money is bills of Home Bank, which have been redeemed and other money given in its place. There is approximately $500,000 of Home Bank bills yet to be redeemed. No interest was paid on bills expired on November 1. It may seem strange, but a bank bill of a suspended bank is regarded as a debt due by the holder than the bills of other banks, but is really worth more. Interest is paid to the holder of these bills from the date of the suspension of the bank until November 1st.

A Large Landslide.

A strip of the bank of the White Clay river, three-quarters of a mile long and 500 yards wide, on the sixth line of Evanturel, one mile east of Englehart, Ont., slid into the river blocking the course the full length of the break. It shoved the Government bridge from its place and stood it almost on end. The dirtied cause cannot be given, but it is supposed the river had another channel underground.

How the Affair Began.

"How many stars can you see?" she asked.

"Two more than you," said he.

"How do you make that out?" she asked.

"I can see your eyes," said he.

And that was the beginning of it all.

JUSTICE MACLAREN RETIRES.

Served Twenty-one Years on the Ontario Bench.

"I am justed giving up odds and ends so that I can move out and my successor may come in. After that I am going to take a little rest, whether I've earned it or not."

Mr. Justice J. J. Maclaren smiled as he made this remark and leaned back in a comfortable chair in his office at Osgoode Hall; after twenty-one years of service, as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Ontario, and with the clearance of his desk he severs his active connection with the grey and austere walls of the High Courts, within whose precincts he has presided with his fellow judges for over a fifth of a century. In fact he is the second oldest living member of the High Court Judiciary; being exceeded in length of office tenure only by Hon. R. M. Meredith, Chief Justice of Common Pleas. At the time of his death the late Chief Justice Sir William R. Meredith took precedence over both.

A lot of water has run under the mill since His Lordship carried off his B.A. and Prince of Wales gold medal, together with other degrees, some sixty or more years ago. But paradoxical though it may seem, most of that water has been running uphill! Judging by the long list of attainments that stand to his credit. Thirty-four years at the Bar and twenty-one on the Bench are the spans which incude a score and a half of other links that unite him with authorship of legal works, presidency of numerous organizations at one time and another, offices on boards of universities, colleges and various public bodies, and a connection with outstanding Privy Council cases—cases which are frequently cited in the courts to-day.

An Endicott Story.

The Rev. Dr. Endicott, prince of Methodist preachers, can tell at least one splendid story in a splendid way. Thus ran the tale. Saint Patrick, busy evangelist of the Emerald Isle, had long coveted for Christianity the soul of a wild Irish chieftain. By holy stealth and patience, by long-continued guile and importunity, he at last won to Christ the allegiance of this wild child of nature—and, what was more, he brought his naturally chivalric soul to feel the power of the Cross. Rejoicing unspeakably, the aged Apostle bore his trophy off to the river—was it the Limerick or the Liffey?—that he might be baptized. Now this aged St. Patrick was feeble and dim of eye, wherefore he carried with him a stout staff—and this staff had at the bottom a long, sharp spike. With which, as the twain made their way into the stream, did the great missionary cast down, thrusting it downupon the river's bed that he might aid his uncertain footing. The baptism accomplished, they reached the shore, St. Patrick leaning upon the arm of his new-born child in the gospel. Suddenly, "What means this?" uttered the aged saint, poising aghast at the chieftain's rent and bleeding foot. The latter explained that his foot had been torn by the cruel spike beneath the wave. Almost angrily demanding why the other had not cried out and told him, St. Patrick was informed by the new disciple of the Crucified: "Oh, sir, I thought that was part of my baptism!"

A Very Good Reason.

I can't imagine why people will persist in prefixing the adjective "gloomy" to Dean Inge's name, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

At the close of a recent Sunday School talk the teacher asked the pupils if they had any question to ask, and immediately a small hand shot skyward.

"Please, sir," the little one wanted to know, "why was Adam never a baby?"

Teacher coughed, in doubt as to what answer to make to this momentous question, but, as he was the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came to his aid.

"Please, sir," she answered, "there was nobody to nurse him."

Too High.

A Scotchman entered a hotel and inquired what the rates were. He was told that the charge were $3 a day for rooms on the first floor, $4 for rooms on the second, $5 on the third, and $2 on the top floor. The Scot, after a moment's reflection, started for the door, when the clerk asked him if he considered the charges too high. "No," replied Sandy, "it's the building that's no high enough."

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ODORLESS SKUNKS.

Fur-Farming Has Spread to British Isles.

Fur-farming has spread to England—the skunk being the animal that is being raised. The popular idea of this animal is that it is one whose chief characteristic is smell. The man in the street would put it much more bluntly.. So that an excellent place for the animal is Dartmoor, where there are strong breezes.

On Dartmoor the skunk has found a home with the picturesque name of Wild Pine Fur Ranch, Teigncombe, near Chagford, England, a place where there are whole families of skunks, and all free from that ill-savored smell. The ranch is run by Capt. D. Pigot and Mr. C. Johnstone for the raising of skunks that will produce fine furs free from odor.

Such a thing is not impossible, for a little surgery when the skunk is a baby and the thing is done. The animal has two scent glands from which it ejects a secretion, the smell of which is so persistent that no amount of washing will remove it from clothes impregnated with it. The ranchers at Teigncombe are not risking anything of that kind, so the glands are removed when the skunks are too tiny to object.

It is suspected that the nauseous secretion has therapeutical virtues and consequently is of commercial value. "Whether it has or no we are not dealing in it," says the ranchers. "We want furs for which there is a real market."

Thus the little bit of surgery explains why there is no obnoxious smell on the Wild Pine Fur Ranch, which consists of 25 acres of rough moor and pine woods with wire netting round pens and a wooden shack in which Mr. Johnstone resides.

Operations were begun a year ago with 45 skunks. Thirty from America were added and the population since increased to 150, including 100 females. There is no question of financial results yet, as the enterprise is only in its infancy, and the ranchers aim at a stock of 2,000 females. Then will be the time for the fur trade. The average price of skunk furs is from 30s. to £2—and no doubt women will as soon buy the English as the American article.

It is said that the experts have never succeeded in breeding skunks at the Zoo, but the animals are flourishing on Dartmoor, and it is claimed that the furs being produced are as good as any raised in Canada.

Birds' Sense of Smell.

The great majority of birds go by sight alone. Students of bird life tell us that only three of the common birds use the sense of smell in pursuit of their instincts. These are the turtle dove, the turkey buzzard and the Canada jay, commonly called "whisky jacks." The buzzards gather freely wherever carrion is displayed, and are notorious scavengers. There are plenty of evidences that the birds actually do rely upon their sense of smell. Northern trappers hate the buzzard which they often find clutched in a trap they had set for a mink or other fur-bearing mammal. If a whisky-jack, or buzzard finds such a trap, he is pretty likely to rob and spring it.

Dominions.

The term Dominions is applied generally to the self-governing British possessions beyond the seas, although the word does not in all cases form part of their names. In the case of Canada the word is part of the name, but such is not the case, for instance, of the Union of South Africa, or the Commonwealth of Australia, nor is it the case of the Irish Free State, and yet they may all be referred to as Dominions.

Execution of Rebel Lords

Walpole relates many eccentric traits of these rebel lords, on their trial and execution. When they were brought from the Tower in separate coaches, there was some dispute in which the axe must go—old Balmerino cried, "Come, come, put it in with me." At the bar he played with his fingers upon the axe while he talked to the gentleman gaoler; and one day, somebody coming up to listen, he took the blade, and held it like a fan between their faces. During the trial, a little boy was near him, but not tall enough to see; he made room for the child, and placed him near himself. He said that one of his reasons for pleading not guilty was that so many ladies might not be disappointed of their show.

At the trial Lord Leicester went up to the Duke of Newcastle, and said, "Never heard so great an orator as Lord Kilmarnock! If I was your Grace, I would pardon him, and make him paymaster"; alluding to Mr. Pitt, who had lately been preferred to that post, to the fear of the ministry had of his abusive eloquence.

Walpole was not at the execution of the rebel lords, but had two persons come to him directly, who were at the next house to the scaffold; and he saw another person who was on it. Just before they came out of the Tower, Balmerino drank a bumper to King James' health. As the clock struck ten they came forth on foot, Lord Kilmarnock all in black, his hair unpowdered in a bag, supported by Forster, the sheriff, and Hume, and by Mr. Home, a young clergyman; his friend, Lord Balmerino, followed alone in a blue coat, turned up with red (his rebellious regimentals), a flannel waistcoat, and his shroud beneath; their hearses following. They were conducted to a house near the scaffold. Here they parted. Balmerino embraced the other, and said, "My Lord, I wish I could suffer for both!"

Kilmarnock remained an hour and a half in the house. At last he came to the scaffold, certainly much terrified, but with a resolution that prevented his behaving in the least meanly or unlike a gentleman. "When he beheld the fatal scaffold covered with black cloth, the executioner with his axe and his assistants, the sawdust, which was soon to be drenched with his blood, and the coffin prepared to receive the limbs which were yet warm with life—above all, the immense display of human countenances with which around the scaffold like a sea, all eyes bent on the sad object of the preparation—his natural feelings broke forth in a whisper to the friend on whose arm he leaned. 'Home, this is terrible!' No sign of indecent timidity, however, attended his behaviour." (Sir Walter Scott). He took no notice of the crowd, only to desire that the baise might be lifted up from the scaffold to no purpose, that was a spectacle. He stood and prayed some time with Forster, who wept over him, exhorted and encouraged him. He delivered his watch to the sheriff, and, with a noble manliness, stuck to the recantation he had made at his trial; declaring he wished that all who entered into the same cause might meet the same fate. He then took off his bag, coat, and waistcoat, with great composure, and, after some trouble, put on a napkin-cap, and then several times tried the block; the executioner, who was in white, with a white apron, out of tenderness concealing the axe behind himself. At last the earl knelt down, a visible unwillingness to despatch, and, after five minutes, dropped his handkerchief, the signal, and his head was cut off at once, only hanging by a bit of skin, and was received in a scarlet cloth by four of the undertaker's men, kneeling, who wrapped it up and put it into the coffin with the body; orders having been given not to expose the heads, as used to be the custom.

The scaffold was immediately new strewn with sawdust, the block covered, the executioner new dressed, and a new axe brought. Then came old Balmerino, treading with the air of a general. As he mounted the scaffold, he read the inscription on his coffin, as he did again afterwards; he then surveyed the spectators, who were in amazing numbers, from ships, masts of ships in the river, and, pulling out his spectacles, read a speech, which is variously reported. He said, if he had not taken the sacrament the day before, he would have knocked down Williamson, the lieutenant of the Tower, for his illusage of him. He took the axe and felt it, and asked the headsman how many blows he had given Lord Kilmarnock; and gave him five guineas. The clergymen, who attended him, coming up, he said, "No, gentlemen, I believe you have already done me all the service you can." Then he went to the corner of the scaffold, and called very loud for the warder to give him his periwig, which, when off, put on a nightcap of Scottish plaid, and then pulled off his coat and waistcoat and lay down; but being told he was on the wrong side, rautled round, and immediately gave the sign by tossing up his arm, as if he was giving the signal for battle. He received the two blows, but not certainly took away all sensation. He was not a quarter of an hour on the scaffold; Lord Kilmarnock above half an one.

Balmerino most certainly died with the intrepidity of a hero, but with the insensibility of one too. As he walked from his prison to execution, seeing every window and top of house filled with spectators, he cried out, "Look, look, how they are all piled up like rotten oranges."

Deaths from tuberculosis

Deaths from tuberculosis in England and Wales during 1923 numbered 42,678, and 42,777 last year

That's the Trouble.

An old gentleman, observing a Jew thrashing his son, remonstrated with him, and asked what the boy had done to cause the parent's anger.

"Vot has he done?" exclaimed the parent. "Vot he done, indeed! Vy, he has let all my fowls out and they've all flown away."

"Well," said the old gentleman, "you need not thrash your boy for that. Don't you know that hens always go back to their own home to roost?"

"Yes," replied the Jew, as he renewed the thrashing, "that's just the trouble."

GALLIPOLI'S INSIDE STORY.

Winston Churchill Gives His Version of Failure.

Winston Churchill is not as ingratiating figure, and his public career has been more sensational than consistent, but he seems to have retrieved in some degrees a waning reputation by his latest book describing his share as the head of the Admiralty in the unhappy Gallipoli expedition. Even reviewers who have been bitter critics of his political contortions admit that he comes out of the affair creditably, and that the failure of the Dardanelles policy, which he originated, might have been converted into a brilliant and decisive success if he could have imposed his will on the War Office and the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill has brought to his defense many hitherto unpublished official documents which prove that Lord Fisher at the Admiralty and Lord Kitchener at the War Office failed him at critical moments. They did not share his faith in the enterprise; they yielded reluctantly to the pressure he put upon them, and his initiative and vigor were thwarted also by the jealousies of the two services. The generals and the admirals would not co-operate cheerfully and intimately. Kitchener resented even inquiries from the Admiralty; he never told the sailors what he was thinking, nor attempted to get at their thoughts. "The War Council, instead of coming to grips with Kitchener and making him come to grips with his problem, awaited the mysterious workings of his mind." Yet the whole fate of the Dardanelles plan depended upon the cordial and complete co-ordination of army and navy.

The book is a scorching indictment of the type of military and naval professionalism which has become routinized and stereotyped. The army shows up more unfavorable than the navy under the Churchill searchlight. For instance, Mr. Churchill saw at a glance the possibilities of the tank, but when he began to experiment he did not inform the War Office, for he knew they would raise objections to his interference. "I knew by this time," he writes, "that the Master-General of Ordnance was not very receptive of such ideas." Again, Lord Kitchener declared that plans for smoke-defense were useless for land operations, and advised that they be referred to the Admiralty, because they had been invented by an admiral. The Dardanelles scheme of attack was brilliantly conceived, but it was not executed according to design, because neither the military or the naval forces it called for were supplied, and the two did not co-operate according to schedule. On the very eve of the catastrophe General Birdwood, the Australian commander, was forbidden by his superior to discuss any military matter with the admiral on the spot.

Churchill's admirers contend that not for the first time in the history of war the brilliant amateur was right and the professionals were wrong. It is admitted that victory at the Dardanelles would have shortened the war, and probably have prevented the debacle and the alliance of Bulgaria with the Central Powers. Issues so tremendous were in the balance, and so many brave lives were sacrificed to no purpose, that the side story of the expedition can be read only with pain and regret, and only a sigh for what might have been.

South "Kyks" of Tobacco

Tobacco production in South Africa during the past ten years has directed attention to the possibilities of the Union becoming a factor in the tobacco markets. The full amount of tobacco which can be consumed within South Africa is now being produced, and if the output increases considerably it must be found. Nyasaland exports may seriously compete with United States cigarette tobacco in the United Kingdom. The area under cultivation in South Africa at the present time is 26,000 acres and a variety of types is grown in the different provinces. In the Transvaal a light and medium tobacco of the Virginia type is produced; in the south-central part of the Cape province a medium to heavy type of Virginia is grown and in Natal a medium dark variety is produced and used in the manufacture of cigars and a cheap grade of pipe tobacco. In the western part of the Cape province Turkish tobacco, such as Dubeck and Soulouk is grown, although the production of 750,000 pounds does not meet the demand. The total production of all tobacco grown in South Africa has been as follows: 11,644,000 pounds in 1920; 16,620,000 pounds in 1921 and 13,000,000 pounds in 1922. Frost and fire have done considerable damage to the 1923 crop, which is estimated at 20 per cent below that of last year.

Oldest Orchard.

North America's oldest apple orchard, so far as known, is a group of trees in a remote hamlet of the Sacramento Mountains of Central New Mexico. The origin of this orchard is lost in antiquity, says a writer in the American Forestry Magazine. How it came there, whence the seed, who the planter, are questions that go unanswered.

The word "mansano" is Spanish for apple-tree and "mansana" means apple. It is believed that the New Mexico orchard was started by Fra Geronimo de la Llana, a missionary from Mexico, who in 1625 came to Quaral, five miles below the present hamlet of Manzana. There he founded a mission. It said, a wonderful spring, and it is believed that the Spanish priest planted the orchard near the spring.

Although this early settlement was abandoned for more than a century because of Apache raids, the orchard grew and lived. As it stands to-day, it is in two groups, one of fifty trees, the other of sixteen trees. The trees are of "sprout" growths, many of them in groups of two or three starting from a common centre. They still bear fruit, although the apples are small.

The guardian of the orchard to-day is the Rev. Jose Gauthier, a French padre, who has served the Manzana townspeople for the last twenty-five years. The orchard is the property of the local church.

Platinum Wire.

Platinum wire has been drawn so fine that 50,000 pieces of it placed side by side would not cover more than an inch, while 150 pieces bound together would be necessary to form a thread as thick as a filament of raw silk.

An attempt is being made to raise reindeer on a commercial scale in the United States.

When you visit—

McIntosh Bros.

you leave with an expression of satfaction at the result of your purchase

7-PIECE FRUIT SET, $1.39

In beautifully decorated china. Large Bowl and six Nappies. Special this week $1.39.

CUT GLASS WATER SET, $1.49

Jug and six tumblers, grape design, cut on clear white blanks. 7-piece set, special this week, $1.49.

CUT GLASS WATER JUG, 59c.

These are slightly imperfect, but make an ideal jug for every day use. Special this week, 59c.

CORN BROOMS, 89c.

Heavy weight, sewn with five strings. Special this week, 89c.

CRYSTAL WASH BOARDS, 75c.

Heavy ribbed glass face, full size. Special this week, 75c.

10-QT. GREY GRANITE PAILS

Special this week, 98c.

80-IN. BLEACHED SHEETING

Sturdy, fully bleached sheeting that will give exceptional wear. Special this week 2½ yards, $1.69.

BEDSPREADS, $2.95

A strongly woven spread in various designs. Will laundry easily. Size 72 x 84. Special this week, $2.95.

COMFORTERS FROM $3.75

The balance of our cotton filled comforters, all large sizes, will be cleared this week at $3.75, $4.25, $5.50 and $8.00.

TABLE DAMASK, 75c. YD.

We have a good piece of white Table Damask 54 in. wide, that we know you will like. Special this week, 75c. yd.

PURE LINEN TOWELLING

Just think of it. Pure Linen, 18 in. wide in stripe and plain white. Special this week, 4 yards for $1.00.

'PHONE 359 — McINTOSH BROS. — NAPANEE BRANCH

Yields Rare Treasures

Back from the plains of Mongolia where was situated the Garden of Eden, or at least the birthplace of the human race, and it is believed, the oldest part of the world to support life, has come Roy Chapman Andrews, head of the expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History and "Asia Magazine." He comes, too, with one of the greatest of finds, twenty-five dinosaur eggs said to be 10,000,000 years old and other treasures to be unmasked later. This was the third expedition under Mr. Andrews and by far the most successful. Much of their success was due to the fact that they used automobiles, the first time the machines were ever seen in Mongolia. Mr. Andrews says that with motor cars vast unexplored portions of Mongolia can be opened up and will yield rich dividends in commerce.

Slowness of transportation has hitherto kept explorers out of Mongolia. The country is too vast to be exploited at the rate of 15 miles a day. Otherwise it offers great prospects. Water abounds and there is plenty of game. The people are of course debased in superstition, but they appear to be timid rather than ferocious and the Andrews expedition was only in danger once, and that was when Mr. Andrews, desiring to test a revolver, was about to discharge it at what appeared to be a white stone. In the nick of time he discovered that it was a bleached human skull, and to have struck this would have been to bring terrible bad luck upon the tribe—and also upon the explorers. The belief of the Mongolians is that spirits come back to haunt the living. When one of them dies the body is put on a cart and driven at break-neck speed over rough ground so that it falls off. The driver never looks behind, because to do so advertises curiosity. This is the reason scientists were wrapped in the clothing of the men. A solution was found eventually by plucking the hair from their camels.

Had a Night of It.

A baby elephant, Boyah, with an Italian circus at Norwich, England, had a "night out," recently. There is a fruiterer's warehouse next to the stable in which Boyah was accommodated, and Boyah soon became acutely conscious of it. He could smell so many delectable things. The scent of them teased and tormented him, and at last that professionate enthusiasm for fragrant fruit which is the characteristic of all young elephants urged him to push down the wall of his stable. Having butted his way into his paradise, he proceeded to indulge in a feast. Just how much he ate is uncertain, but when the wreckage was sorted out next morning it was realized that his feast included: two barrels lotus beans; 56 pounds of English onions; 28 pounds Brazil nuts and a basket of potatoes. In the shatter of the last item, Boyah contrived to eat the basket as well as the potatoes. He did not appear to be suffering from indigestion next day.

BLASTING SUBSTITUTE.

Does Better Work, is Dustless and Noiseless.

A demonstration was given recently of the power of a comparatively new explosive known as hydraulic mining cartridge in breaking large masses of concrete which are being demolished near Westminster Bridge, London, Eng., to make room for an extension of the County Hall. Into a hole four inches in diameter made by a pneumatic hammer drill cylinder, a cartridge was inserted; a hydraulic pressure, which can be as high as 240 tons if required, was produced by means of a screw forcing the pump rams, and in a few minutes the concrete was so effectually cracked that a bug-jump could be swung by a crane.

The silence of the operation was as remarkable as its celerity. These were the qualities which made the hydraulic cartridge valuable during the war in tunnelling and sapping operations. The invention was also serviceable when after the Armistice concrete-filled ships which the Germans sunk in Zeebrugge canal to block enemy submarines had to be removed.

In civilian work the invention has already been used for the demolition of concrete and the removal of rock as alternative to blasting or explosives.

Highland Association.

An Comunn Gaidhealach, the Highland Association of Scots is growing from strength to strength under the presidentship of Mr. Angus Robertson. A scheme has just been launched to hold a grand bazaar in 1925 for the purpose of putting the funds of An Comunn on a more satisfactory basis. The convener is Mrs. Burnley Campbell of Ormidale, who rendered such yeoman service in connection with the memorable Feis of 1907, and who is still a dominant figure in Highland circles. Mr. Robertson has signalized his term of office by establishing a Gaelic bursary, the first of the name being crowned with a beautiful gold chaplet, the gift of the president himself.

A Genuine Raphael.

Sir R. J. Thomas, M.P., for Anglesey, has become the possessor of a picture which is believed to be a genuine Raphael, worth £20,000. He bought the picture for 21s. at a sale in a second hand shop, within a week of giving £20,000 to inaugurate the fund for the North Wales Heroes Memorial at Bangor. The picture is known as the Madonna del Pozzo, or Lady of the Well. It was examined by an expert at Sir Robert Thomas's house, and he placed the value at the figure named.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CATERING FOR PARTIES, LARGE OR SMALL

SPECIAL DINNERS
11.30 a.m., Till 2 p.m.

A la carte at all hours.

Ladies' afternoon tea served each afternoon.

Chinese and American dishes.

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Willard Storage Batteries

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USED ON THE BEST MAKES

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Weather Stripping.

Have your doors and windows effectually protected for the winter. Purchase the weather stripping at DAVY & ALLISON'S and do the work yourself.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Maple Leaf Paint.

A standard brand, which we are clearing out. While the supply lasts we sel it at $1.00 quart. DAVY & ALLISON.

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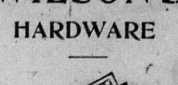

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CANADA'S FAVORITE WINTER SPORT

Automobile Skates for gents, ladies and children, lend ease and grace to the skater.

Hockey Sticks for professionals
Hockey Sticks for amateurs.

Pucks in all sizes.

Repairs.
Winter weather requires good boots. Bring in those old ones and have them repaired.
SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

New Paint Shop.
Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

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Don't wait till the last shovelful is gone.
Arrange for your next delivery NOW
Call 92.

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Most fires in dwelling houses occur in winter.

Have your home and furniture protected with a policy.

Insurance experts, will gladly advise you if you 'phone or call.

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AGENTS FOR ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.
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The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.
List your sales with me.
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Phone 10 ring 1-3.
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The famous Stock Food and Poultry Tonic
in 2 lb. and 4lb. packages
35c. and 65c. each
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"Jiggs and Maggie Know Where to Shop."

Maggie asks Jiggs why, with electricity in the house, she fails to get advantage of it—She reads him a few things out of the paper.

"Jiggs. You're a piker, that's what you are, a piker. During all these years that we've had electricity in the house, all we have had is light. LIGHT, what's light? Light is the commonest thing in the world. Candles and lightning-bugs give light. What I want is conveniences."

"Now Jiggs, listen here. I break my back every week washing for you, rubbing your dirty socks and shirts on the board. That's old-time stuff, Jiggs. Why don't you go to the

HYDRO SHOP

and buy me a Washing Machine and an Ironing Machine, the laundry twins? Then if you have any money left you might get me a Royal Vacuum Cleaner, a Hydro Iron. Then, Jiggs, an electric curling iron wouldn't be bad, you know Jiggs, if you would only exhibit a little horse sense once in a while I would love you ever so much."

"Alright, Maggie, I'll get you every one of those things, if you would let me go down to Duggan's tonight."

DUGGAN'S

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, Feb. 17 to Thursday, Feb. 28, Rev. Newton Jones Mission.

Sunday, 10.30 a.m.—"An Open cheque."

3 p.m.—"A Message for Today."

7 p.m.—"Wake up, Get up, Light up."

Monday, 4.15—Boys and girls chalk talk, "Flag Signals."

7.45—Adults, "Consecration."

Tuesday, 4.15—Chalk talk, "Joy."

7.45—"Bondage to Liberty."

Rev. J. D. Jones, D.D., the most prominent congregational minister in England, writes : "I heartily commend Rev. Newton Jones. There is no man on our side whose work amongst young people has been more richly blessed than his has been." The public will be most cordially invited to attend any and all of these services.

Axes and Saws !
Guaranteed Axes and Cross-cut Saws, saw files, saw sets, splitting wedges, etc. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Card of Thanks.
Miss Gladys Bush wishes to thank her friends for the many acts of kindness and thoughtfulness shown during her recent illness.

Sills' Motors.
Service on all cars. Work guaranteed. We are installing new work shop equipment for time and labor saving, giving greater satisfaction to our customers. Genuine Ford parts. Formerly Lennox Garage.

Kindly Reserve Afternoon of 14th of February.
For "Valentine Tea," and presentation of I.O.D.E. War Memorial Pictures to Board of Education in Council Chamber, Town Hall, on Thursday next. Everyone cordially invited. Silver collection.

To Whom it May Concern.
Take notice that I, Peter Luffman, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Hostler, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Rosie Luffman, in my name after the first publication of this notice.
Dated at Napanee, Feb. 9th, 1924.

East Lynne at Selby.
The Willing Workers Community Club of Bethany Church will present the great moral play "East Lynne" in Selby Methodist Church, on Friday evening, Feb. 15th. The play has been given several times already and each time it has been given it has more than pleased the large audiences. Come early and secure your seats. Prices 35c. and 20c. 10-a

The Market Grocery.
When buying food consider the health by buying the best you can get. Our groceries are fresh, pure and wholesome. Always ask for Ogilvie's Flour, Rolled Oats, Graham Flour and Wheat Granules, when you want the best. The demand is increasing for our high grade Teas and Coffee. Try them with an order at
THOMPSON BROS.,
Phone 154.

Trinity Church 18th Anniversary.
Sunday and Monday, March 2nd and 3rd. Rev. C. W. Hedley, B. A., Secretary of the Religious Education Council of Ontario, Methodist Sunday School for Trinity, will preach on Sunday. Anniversary dinner will be served on Monday evening from 6 to 8, by the men of the congregation. A high-class sacred concert will be given in the church auditorium on Monday evening, March 3rd. All the assisting musical talent for Sunday and Monday will be : Mr. A. C. Chapman, tenor, choir leader of St. Clair Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto ; Miss Eileen Law, Contralto, member of the Aeolian Quartette.

Board of Education.
At a meeting of the Board of Education on Wednesday night, Mr. Alpine Wood was again elected chairman by acclamation. This is the twelfth year in succession in which Mr. Wood has held this important office. It is not often that a board of this kind can rely on as a chairman a man who attends its meetings so regularly and transacts its business so efficiently. For eleven years Mr. Wood has never been absent from his place in the chair, whether the meeting be regular or special. The personnel of the Board is the same as last year with one exception, Rev. J. H. H. Coleman succeeds G. A. Thompson.
At the inaugural meeting a large amount of routine business was transacted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wood and Gibbard, was appointed to confer with the Executive of the Victorian Order of Nurses, re their offer of free medical inspection of the schools of Napanee.

Valentine Tea and Presentation Of War Memorial Pictures by I.O.D.E.
On Thursday, Feb. 14th, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, from 3 to 6 o'clock, the Daughters of the Empire cordially invite a free inspection of the War Memorial Pictures recently alloted to the local Chapter, for presentation and distribution to the schools of Napanee ; by the Board of Education, the Principals, teachers and pupils of the schools of our town. This cordial invitation is also urged upon the Mayor and Council, our M.P. and M.P.P., also the clergy, professional and business men and all others interested, as well as the general public, to be present on this unique occasion, which will not occur again. Pupils of the public schools are asked to view the pictures at four o'clock. The presentation will be made to the Board at 5 o'clock. Tea will be served all the afternoon. Silver collection.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
10.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.
Septuagesima Sunday.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Text of sermon, "Thou Fool."

Farmers, Attention.
Get a few bags of Best Meal and watch the increase in milk. Good for all kinds of stock and poultry. Price $1.40 per cwt. We have ground Oat Feed at $1.15 per cwt., also Flour, Salt, ground feeds, hay and straw.
DENISON BROS.

Already Plowing on Alberta Farm.
Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 9.—The breaking of land started on a farm near Pincastle on Feb. 6th, and it is common talk that if the present weather continues a couple of days longer plowing will begin on certain Taber farms.

Band Concert by Radio.
Mr. Charles Stevens, Jr., son of Mr. Chas. Stevens, Bridge St., Napanee, with his band, will broadcast a concert from station WGR, Buffalo, N.Y., on Friday evening, March 7th, from ten to eleven Central Standard time. Mr. Stevens formerly conducted a band in Napanee, and his many friends will be keenly interested in listening-in on his concert next Friday evening.

Wisdom of Ancient Incas.
The famous old Incas of Peru were sun worshippers and kings in their own right. They ruled that country from 1020 A.D., to 1531-32 when the Spaniards practically annihilated them. The first Inca, according to students of Inca civilization, was Manco Capac, who with his wife, Mama Ocollo, founded the Peruvian royal family. They claimed to be children of the sun, sent from heaven to instruct the natives. The Government of the Incas was a simple form of absolutism. The Chief Inca made all the laws and imposed taxes. He was also the chief priest and presided at all religious festivals. All the male descendants of the Inca formed the nobility and were the governors of the subdivisions of the country. All classes were compelled to work for a stipulated time for the common welfare of the people.

Origin of "Mister."
Master was originally used as a title, but only in speaking of a man of high social rank or learning. It gradually was extended in application, but has been superseded by "Mr." The obscured pronunciation doubtless began while the written form, "Master," was still commonly employed. Before the end of the seventeenth century the abbreviation "Mr." (originally only one among many others used for the word in all applications) had come to be restricted to the use in which the pronunciation was obscured, and to be the only permitted mode of writing the word in that use. Those forward "Master" and "Mr." were practically two words.

Electrocution Used in 1749.
Death by electrocution is considered a comparatively modern invention, yet Benjamin Franklin used it nearly one hundred years ago. In 1749 Franklin wrote a friend: "A turkey is to be killed by electric shock, and roasted for our dinner by the electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle." The "electric jack" referred to was an electrostatic motor strong enough to rotate an iron rod passed through a turkey prepared for cooking, says a writer in the Mentor.

WHAT'S THE MATTER, SISTER?
In one of the leading churches of the city the pastor took for the text of his sermon "Better Church Attendance." The pastor held that the automobile has taken more people from church than any other thing. He concluded with the exclamation : "The Ford car has taken more people to hell than any other thing I can think of!" Whereupon an old lady in the congregation began to clap her hands and moan. "Praise the Lord ! Praise the Lord !"
"What's the matter, sister ?" asked the pastor.
"The Ford never went any place that it could not make the round trip, and I assure all of those people in hell will be back. So praise the Lord!"

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning worship. Subject, "The Church at Sardis."
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening Service, Special musical service, old-time music and songs. Subject, "The Supreme Question."
The pastor will preach at both services.
Wednesday, 7.30—Young People's Union sleighride.
Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.—Mid-week Prayer and Praise service.
Anniversary services, March 2nd and 3rd.

Here and There

Manitoba is perhaps the most marrying province in Canada. For instance, in Ontario, there were 24,871 marriages in 1921, a rate of 8.5 per 1,000, while in Manitoba it was 8.7 per 1,000 of its 610,000 population.

Eastbound steamship travel from Canadian ports via Canadian Pacific steamships is heavier at the present time than for several years past at this season, a recent report declares. Bookings in some instances have run as high as 70 per cent increase over those of last winter.

According to a recent official compilation, out of every 100 people in Canada 51 live on farms. The 70,000 farms in Canada represent a gross worth of $709,000,000 or about $10,000 per farm, and produce an annual revenue of nearly $1,500,000, an average income per farm of $2,000 yearly.

From the opening of the crop year, September 1st, to the official closing of navigation, December 12th, the Canadian Pacific Railway reported the heaviest marketing of grain since the inception of the road. Cars loaded by the company also created a record for the season, having numbered 116,232. Grain marketed topped the 200,000,000 bushel mark.

Thirty-seven per cent of all automobiles in Canada are owned by farmers. Ownership of the balance, according to recent statistics, is made up as follows: business men and brokers, 16 per cent; salesmen and travellers, 10 per cent; professional men, 8 per cent; laborers, 4 per cent; contractors and livery men, 3 per cent each, and miscellaneous and no occupation stated, 13 per cent.

When the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" left New York on January 30th for her great round-the-world cruise, she was the first Canadian vessel ever to commence such a voyage carrying a regular bookstall in the charge of experienced attendants, in addition to a free library. New titles including many excellent recent books on travel, which will enable passengers to prepare themselves for the foreign lands they visit, as well as a large number of novels by the best-known authors.

Of the total wheat exported from Canada in November, amounting to 20,348,303 bushels, by far the greater proportion went to the United Kingdom, which took 43,815,291 bushels. The United States was second largest importer of Canadian wheat, taking 9,010,143 bushels. Italy came next, taking 4,013,152 bushels, and Greece next, with 2,066,480 bushels. The exports of Canadian wheat to France during this period amounted to 1,328,368 bushels and to Belgium 1,075,216 bushels. Those to Germany totalled 129,320 bushels

In the keenest competition, embracing entries from all important agricultural districts of the North American continent, Alberta farmers won 48 prizes at the recent International stock and grain show at Chicago: Two grand championships —wheat, Major G. H. L. Strange of Innisfail, Alberta—went to the province. Major Strange was also first with white field peas and Nunemaker Brothers, of Brooks, first with red clover seed. Major Strange's success is especially remarkable as he has only been a farmer four years.

The latest statements of the earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway show that the strong position of that organization has been well maintained, and that a steady improvement has been achieved, in spite of the difficulties of the past few years. The figures for December show gross earnings of $19,136,674, working expenses of $15,180,546, and a net profit of $3,956,127, an increase of $491,322 over that of December, 1922. The 1923 totals show gross earnings of $195,837,089, working expenses of $168,358,079 and a net profit of $37,479,010, an increase of $17,177,319 over the total earnings of the road in 1922. Net earnings for this year were the highest since 1917 and gross earnings the highest since 1920.

BACHELORS CORNERS.
The weather still continues very cold and stormy, but we have hopes of better times as it is certain that brain could not see his shadow on Candelmas Day.
Our neighborhood has lost an old and respected resident in the person of Mrs. A. McCann. Although she had reached the ripe old age of 92 she is greatly missed as she was a favorite with all that knew her, both old and young. The sympathy of the community goes out to the sorrowing friends.
Mr. Hubert English had the misfortune to lose a good horse one day last week. While driving through a gate crossing the fields on the farm of W. J. Brandon, the cutter up set and the horse became frightened. One of the lines broke, which caused the horse to get away from its driver and running a short distance it stumbled, falling and breaking its leg.
Mr. Martin Deline, of Hilliardton, New Ontario, spent a few days last week visiting his niece, Mrs. T. Smallwood.
Mrs. E. Dafoe spent a day last week with her mother, Mrs. R. Pringle.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Smallwood spent a day recently at Mr. E. Randell's, Desoronto.

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction.
We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
LIMITED
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

BROADCASTING BY SWEDEN.

Joint Monopoly in Erecting Transmission Stations.

Broadcasting in Sweden is now receiving careful consideration, based on the experiences of other countries which may be drawn upon quite liberally at this late date. The Scientific American says it is understood that a Swedish company has proposed a plan to the Swedish Government. This company seeks a joint monopoly with the Government in the matter of radio broadcasting. The plan provides for extensive co-operation with the Government, which is to erect transmitting stations successively. These stations will be at the disposal of the new operating company at least five hours a day for an annual fee corresponding to 6 per cent. of the cost of construction of each station. In addition, the company must pay for the power as well as for the tubes used. It is suggested that individual owners of receiving sets be required to pay an annual license fee of 20 kronas. (about $5.40,) and that societies, places of entertainment, and so on, pay a maximum license fee of 1,000 kronas. Any make of receiving set may be used. The radio entertainment program includes general news, economic reports, weather reports, lectures, music and so on. On Sundays religious programs will be given. Regarding the broadcasting of advertising matter, the new company endorses the Government's recommendation that this be limited. It proposes that such material be of the type usually run in newspapers as reading notices. The danger of unfair competition with newspapers in the distribution of news will be avoided through co-operation with the Central Co-operative News Agency of the Swedish press, which will select and edit all the news. The Government is to have full rights at all times to broadcast urgent reports, even during the company's allotted period, without charge.

STAINLESS SILVER.

Only Needs an Occasional Rubbing to Maintain Brilliance.

A new stain-resisting silver has been introduced recently in Great Britain.

The name of the new silver is "Silanca." It is the result of experiments to discover a method of making silverware which cannot tarnish in ordinary use. The new material is said to be a brand of sterling silver which is described as an original and complex alloy. While not absolutely stainless, Silanca resists furnish to a remarkable extent and is said to show no fire marks at any stage of making up. The new alloy is pointed to as probably a relief for the housewife and staff from the periodical cleaning of the domestic silver. To maintain its brilliance, the only attention required is an occasional rubbing with a clean chamois leather or a soft cloth. Specimens so treated are reported to have a finish almost equal to new after a period of years undergone no other treatment over periods up to two years. The material is said to be proof against atmospheric corrosion and not affected by damp salt. There is no need for glass linings in salt cellars made of this material.

As supplied to the manufacturing trade, the metal is ductile and can be stamped, spun, raised, forged or drawn. The maintenance of its color and brilliancy over long periods depends upon the proper conditions of working and involves some slight variations from ordinary methods. The new material is particularly recommended for spoons and forks, especially fancy patterns in which, when made of the ordinary silver-copper alloy, the presence of "fire" gives so much trouble. When melted under proper conditions Silanca is said to make satisfactory castings, sound and free from gin holes, the details of the metal being more exactly reproduced than with ordinary silver.

The inventors have been hampered in their work by the necessity of producing an alloy which is entitled to carry the official hall mark denoting standard quality. The minimum proportion of silver to qualify for this mark is 92½ per cent., so that all the work has had to be concentrated upon the slight margin of 7½ per cent. of alloying medium. "Silanca" cannot be used as anodes in the electroplating bath. The cost at present is about 10 per cent. higher than that of standard silver, but strong hopes are entertained that this figure will be lowered as experience in handling the alloy is gained.

Ostrich Plumes Costly.

Ostrich feathers are either plucked by hand or cut from the wings whence come the most valuable plumes. The annual feather crop of the average ostrich is worth from fifty to sixty dollars. The birds yield a crop of valuable feathers every seven months, although some breeders confine the plucking to a single harvest a year, as they claim that in this way they get better quality.—Nature Magazine.

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OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY ONLY.
Once again Tom Mix and his wonder-horse, "Tony" romp thru a romantic adventure and sustain the admiration of hosts of followers in "THE LONE STAR RANGER," by Zane Grey, has been read by more than ten million people. A special 7-reel western feature.
Also a 2-reel Comedy.
Black's 8-Piece Orchestra every Wednesday night.

THURSDAY ONLY.
Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 8 o'clock sharp, the play "EAST LYNNE," a good moral play in five acts, by Willing Workers Community Club. Cast of characters : Sir Francis Levison, H. V. Young ; Archibald Carlyle, A. W. Clarke ; Lord Mount Severn, Wm. Spencer ; Justice Hare, R. P. Joyce ; Richard Hare, W. Joyce ; Mr. Dill, Mr. Moore ; Officer, P. Davy ; Little Isabel, V. Young ; Lady Isabel, Mrs. H. V. Young ; Madam Vine, Mrs. H. V. Young ; Barbara Hare, Mrs. P. Davy ; Miss Carlyle, Mrs. Wm. Spencer ; Joyce, Mrs. R. P. Joyce ; Wilson, Miss P. Joyce. Tickets 35c. and 25c. Scott's orchestra in attendance.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY
Has the modern flapper courage and unselfishness ? Can she make sacrifices for the sake of a great love ? See "DRUMS OF FATE."
And a 2-reel comedy, "FRIEND HUSBAND."

MONDAY and TUESDAY
Paramount Pictures present the perfect picture. Pola Negri and Antonio Moreno in "THE SPANISH DANCER," a special in 12 reels.
NOTE—One show only, at 8 p.m. sharp. Admission, children, 15c., adults 25c.
Special music each night.

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DAVY & ALLISON
Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.
Hardware, Paints and Oils.
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These lamps are Canadian-made for Canadian trade and are not made cheap, but to a real Standard.
Call in and inspect the National Range, which is the quickest heater and the only Cheap Electric Range on the market to operate.
Look at our Irons and Toasters, and water heaters for your hot water boiler.
Estimates freely given on wiring installation of any kind.
Bring your Vacuum Cleaners, Irons, etc., to me when repairs are needed.
Quick service at reasonable prices.
One Peninsular Range, coal or wood, for sale cheap, also one 1-h.p. Twenty Century Motor for sale.

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WHAT A MONUMENT MEANS TO YOU
And yours—it means affection and loyalty permanently sealed in a Granite Memorial of everlasting beauty. It means an investment in character, hope and optimism, it means a landmark in your life. Confer with us now, and have one erected for your lost loved one in the spring or summer.
WM. HOWITT.

No Home should be without a Radio Set
The Air is Full of Things You Should Not Miss !

Listening is Always a Pleasure
Single Tube Sets from $50 up,
Three Tube Sets from $120 up.
Step in our store and hear them. Open evenings till 10 o'clock.

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ASPIRIN

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Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
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Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for Perusal by the Readers of Our Paper.

TUESDAY.

Kitchener and U.T.S. juniors, win their groups.

Town planning convention in Ontario proposed.

Preston O.H.A. seniors win at home from Galt.

Premier Taschereau robbed of $1,200 at Quebec.

St. John's skaters enter Canadian championship meet.

Irish team is chosen for international game with England.

There has been no winter damage so far to fruit plantations.

Two were killed at Rockwood, Que., by an explosion of dynamite.

Minister of Mines delighted with coke experiments at Hamilton.

Four tanks defaced in Tankard finals which commence to-day.

Norway has large lead in Olympic winter sports, with 13¾ points.

Bradford, O.H.A. intermediates defeat Woodstock on latter's ice, 5 to 2.

Bootlegger's fair thought to be located in Niagara river, near Bridgeburg.

Three members of British Labor Government are elevated to House of Lords.

Venizelos resigns and retires to suburbs of Athens pending result of Greek plebiscite.

Daring pay car robbery believed to have been frustrated by quick action on part of Toronto police.

Hail in Johnson Co., farmer convicted of beating "home" boy, is denied by Huron County Judge.

On day following Wilson's death U. S. representative sits as delegate on League of Nations Committee.

Former Premier of Newfoundland on stand before Royal Commission, denies evidence given by his accusers.

Dr. Charles H. Levermore of New York is the author of the Bok peace prize competition. Has received cheque for $50,000.

Alabama and Indiana is visited by destructive storm. Several deaths are reported. Illinois reports a gale-like wind over territory reaching from Minneapolis to Texas.

WEDNESDAY.

Mexican rebels quit Vera Cruz.

M. Kaphanaris will form a cabinet in Greece.

Forty-two men are entombed in Minnesota mine.

Outcry for economy at Ottawa is suddenly stilled.

Railways throughout Ontario badly crippled by blizzard.

University of Toronto seniors defeat St. Mary's by 4 to 1.

Sydney Murrell was found guilty of murder at London, Ont.

Sixth overtime game of Toronto Industrial season is played.

German monarchists appeal to people calling for downfall of republic.

Three hundred cases of beer were unearthed at Kenilworth race-track.

Canada will secure between 8,000 and 10,000 Norwegian immigrants this season.

Ramsay MacDonald's Government to concentrate on internal policy. Big housing program.

Eight skaters from Humbolt Club of Buffalo enter Canadian national speed skating meet.

Obregon in touch with Mexico getting better of rebels. Vera Cruz evacuated by de la Huerta.

Supreme Court reserves judgment in case regarding taxing of grain transactions by Manitoba.

A hog-water tank in Winnipeg exploded with such force that it was driven through two floors and hurled 100 feet in the air.

Ex-Police Magistrate W. C. Livingston, of Brantford, has entered suit for $50,000 damages against former Attorney-General Raney and the Toronto Star Weekly; libel is alleged.

THURSDAY.

One dead, two dying in Louisana feud.

Divorce mill of old Flume ceases to exist.

Lion kills actor in Roman Coliseum.

Russia is satisfied with recognition by Britain.

London, Ont., street cars operated at a profit.

Oil has been struck in East Hebron, Judea.

Negotiations in N. S. mine dispute are broken off.

Israel Zangwill visualizes Vatican taken by Jerusalem.

Rinderpest epidemic among herds of Australia is stamped out.

University of Toronto Schools defeat Oakville Juniors, 4 to 1.

British Labor Premier to ask time to mature his internal plans.

Miss Clara Pickard wins three Toronto Ladies' Swimming Club events.

Hamilton beat St. Patrick's and Ottawa defeat Canadiens in N.H.L. games.

Hamilton Big Sisters aroused by carousal in which young girls participated.

"Slim" Williams, Murrell's pal, at London, Ont., found guilty of murder.

Carl saves family of seven at Brantford when father is unconscious from coal gas.

Woodrow Wilson laid to rest, amid solemn hush, in Bethlehem chapel, Washington.

A woman has been sentenced to be hung at Prince Albert, Sask., for the murder of her husband.

Labor unions and building trades to cooperate with MacDonald Government in housing schemes.

British Foreign Office throws cold water on charges by Lloyd George of secret treaty at Versailles.

Ontario behind other provinces in matter of clean seed, speaker at Fairs and Exhibitions convention declares.

FRIDAY

Red hot election fight for Grimsby mayoralty.

Italy gives recognition to Government of Soviet.

Wheat and grain fears heavy damage from new canal.

Canadian Pony Association holds annual meeting.

Lloyd George carriers win Governor-General's trophy.

Orgy of racing on adjacent tracks feared at Vancouver.

Preston beats by Stratford, 6 to 4, in O.H.A. senior game.

MacDonald will make frank dealing basis of foreign policy.

Federal engineers report on proposal to regulate lake levels.

Ontario Horticultural Association begins eighteenth annual meeting.

Colors of Queen's Rangers are received by widow of English "Home" boys is needed in Canada.

British Government sends regrets to French Government over Lloyd George gifleged interview.

Crown does not admit jurisdiction of County Court judge to try accused Hon. Thomas Crerar without jury.

Granddaughter of late Marshall Field, Chicago merchant prince, becomes a British subject. She is now a resident of Dunfruth Castle, Scotland.

Sir John Stewart ended his life at Pinaud's Castle, Edinburg, Texas, leggers ordered $1,500,000 whiskey for U. S. from firm he was associated with, but never paid.

SATURDAY.

Chinese bandits are guillotined.

Military prisoners in Egypt to be freed.

Lakeview rink wins Canada Life Trophy.

Hamilton magistrate would curb dancers.

Tom Shuswap chiefs interviewed Premier King.

$30,000 Ottawa fire renders 13 persons homeless.

Sterling in Toronto, $4.42⅝; at New York, $4.29⅝.

Revolt against Soviet in Russia spreads in Europe and Asia.

One farmer near Fincastle, Alta., started ploughing on Feb. 6th.

Prince of Wales suffers broken collar bone in fall from horse.

Canadian Standard-bred Horse Association holds annual meeting.

Ontario Horticultural Association concludes eighteenth annual convention.

Moscow sends note to Britain in reply to recognition of Red Government.

The U. S. Government will hold an investigation into Standard Oil affairs.

Visiting chemical expert claims gas used in war is really benefit to human race.

Miss Lela Brooks is winner of three Canadian speed skating championships.

Willie Hoppe and Jake Scharfer in billiard match score 625 points in two innings.

Dry Leader W. H. Anderson of New York is sentenced to two years in Sing Sing.

Prospects bright for resumption of negotiations regarding Nova Scotia mine disputes.

University of Toronto beat Queen's 3 to 1, in Intercollegiate senior hockey game.

Plans perfected out for vocational rehabilitation and presented to Federal Ministers.

Jury again disagrees in retrial of policemen accused of fatally shooting John Cogo at Toronto.

Pruning knives are sharpened as Federal Government deals with charges of extravagance.

Ontario fox-breeders want red tape surrounding their industry removed. Will ask this be up with Department of Agriculture.

MONDAY.

Russia will sit in at naval conference.

Tobacco warehouse is looted at London.

United States wins international racquets title.

Three young men sentenced to hang at London.

The archbishop of Halifax was received by the pope.

Phi Kappa Pi Fraternity holds 23rd annual banquet.

Ottawa and Canadiens win professional hockey games.

Four persons are killed in New York, by escaping gas.

Big battle won by Obregon's troops against Mexican rebels.

TUESDAY.

McGill water polo defeats Toronto University, 9—0.

England wins from Ireland in international Rugby match.

Mussolini meeting with opposition in South Italy in elections.

Lowden loses week in naval oil scandal at Washington probe.

Parkdale Canoe Club O.H.A. seniors defeat Kitchener in overtime, 5—4.

A conference is being held with Australians regarding trade matters at Ottawa.

Archbishop of Montreal, in pastoral, condemns modern dancing and extravagant living.

Eddie Gloster, St. Helen's Club, Toronto, wins Canadian speed skating championship meet.

PRINCE ERIK MARRIED

Granddaughter of J.R. Booth Becomes Princess.

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Booth, of Ottawa, Is Married at Four o'Clock To-day to Danish Prince, a Cousin of King George of England.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—Miss Lois Booth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Booth, and granddaughter of the capital's venerable citizen, Mr. John R. Booth, was, at four o'clock united in marriage with His Royal Highness, Prince Erik of Denmark, a son of His Royal Highness, Prince Valdemar, a first cousin of His Majesty King George the Fifth of England. And this bright, happy, vivacious Ottawa daughter, who as a girl went to an Ottawa public school, today became Her Highness, Princess Erik, Countess Rosenburg.

With messages and tokens coming from the royalties of England and Denmark, with guests from near and far assembling for the ceremony, Their Majesties, King George and Queen Mary was represented by Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Byng of Vimy, yet the ceremony was carried out with a dignified simplicity. Purest white lilies were the flowers chosen for the church decoration and a simply designed gown of purest white satin adorned the young bride.

In the usual lavishly attended wedding ceremony, all of the invited guests do not attend, but so interesting was this event that almost every guest, even those at a distance, responding to the invitation. It is estimated that All Saints' Church seats between four and five hundred and quite that number were present to-day.

The service commenced promptly at four o'clock, His Lordship Right Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa, officiated, assisted by Major the Rev. Channell G. Hepburn, M.C., rector of All Saints' Church. Mr. John W. Beardsley, K.C., the warden of All Saints' Church, presided at the organ, and during the signing of the register, Mr. N. T. Allan sang, "Tis the Sands of Dee Flow Crimson Red Cold," this at the wish of the bride-elect.

The bride wore a simply modelled gown of white duchesse satin, with court train also of the same satin. The grown has long, straight sleeves, and is ornamented on the front panel with pearls in the form of Maltese Cross, which is depended long strands of pearls. She wore a real lace veil which adorned her mother on her wedding day, and a cloth of the veil being held in place with a bandeau of pearls. She carried a huge shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Many of the tokens to the bride's and bridegroom's attendants bear the royal crown of Denmark with a capital E set beneath. The pearls and British flags was seen effectively arranged throughout the decorations at the home of the bride's parents. There is a four-storey wedding cake, which stood on centre of the dining table at the reception held at the home of the bride's parents, 265 Charlotte street, and the cake also bore tiny sugar elephants, which animal is symbol of Danish ehivalry. From each corner of the lower layer of the cake fly tiny silk British and Danish flags.

His Highness Prince Erik and his bride left shortly after six o'clock for New York, whence on Saturday, the 16th, they will sail for England to spend some time in London. They will go to the Riviera, spend some time on the Riviera, and then go to Copenhagen for a lengthy visit. On their return to Canada they will go to California, where they will take up residence.

Struck By a Pick.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 11.—Dr. Kyle, of Fergus, has ordered an inquest into the death of J. Tilley, a young West Garafraxa farmer, who died in the Alexandra Hospital, Fergus, on Thursday as a result of receiving a blow on the head with a pick two weeks ago while working in a gravel pit. At the time the dead man was struck, he did not complain that the injury was serious, but took his team and drove home. The family doctor was summoned, and when he was removed to the hospital it was found that he had suffered a fractured skull. An operation was performed, but physicians were unable to save his life.

Imperial Wireless Committee.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Postmaster-General, Vernon Hartshorn, has appointed the following committee to consider and advise him without delay on the policy to be adopted with regard to an imperial wireless service as to facilitate and protect the public interest. Robert Donald, chairman; F. J. Brown, Professor Eccles, Sir Drummond Fraser, Sir Henry Gilbert and W. P. Weston, secretary. Mr. Donald, the chairman, is a well-known newspaper publisher.

Danish Aviator Dead.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11.—The Danish aviator, J. P. Hansen, was killed instantly when his airplane collided with the antennae of the naval wireless station on the river front here. The accident occurred while Hansen was executing out "stunts" in a bombing manoeuvre.

Thirty thousand spectators saw the accident, which occurred shortly after midnight.

Britain Protests to Mexico.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—Vigorous protest against the capture by bandits in the Mexican hills of C.G.S. McKenzie, a Canadian citizen, has been made by the British charge d'affaires in Mexico City to the Mexican Government.

Arrest Thirty-Three Chinamen.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Thirty-three Chinamen were arrested about midnight in raids upon two houses on Elizabeth street.

Ramsay MacDonald will outline policy in House of Commons when House meets on Tuesday.

Prof Lafleur of McGill University and formerly teacher at Barrie, Ont., dies of pneumonia at Lunar.

British Unionists meet to-day, and will likely modify protection program and retain Baldwin as leader.

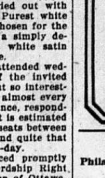
British Charge d' Affaires protests to Mexican Government against seizure of Canadian engineer.

Crown stays prosecution of four Toronto policemen charged with fatally shooting John Cogo; two juries have disagreed.

GLEN'S PURE FLAKE LYE

This famous household cleaner and disinfectant is now made in *Crystal Flakes* instead of powder. It is the *best* household lye on the market. Use it for cleaning and disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, etc.; destroying vermin; softening water; making soap; cleaning floors, greasy pots and pans, etc.; removing paint, etc.

Avoid inferior and dangerous substitutes. Get the genuine article in cans as reproduced below.



SIFTS IS REASON.

Philadelphia's Unique Memorial to Young Woman.

As a memorial to a young woman whose personality brightened the lives of all about her, the huge glass spire of the tower of Matchmore Memorial Presbyterian church, Eighteenth street and Montgomery avenue, will be lit up every night, dispelling the night shadows and carrying a message of Christian love and peace to all the district for a mile around, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Charles W. Bolton, president of the board of Trustee of Matchmore Memorial, had installed electricity in the glass spire, which is the only one of its kind in the world. Mr. Bolton, who is an architect, designed the spire. He is electrifying it as a memorial to his daughter, Elizabeth Funston Bolton, who died some time since.

The architect believes that the illuminated spire, with its message, "I am the light of the world," is the best kind of memorial. At the same time, he considers it is the most beautiful and appropriate memorial that could be devised to perpetuate the memory of his beloved daughter.

The great glass spire will be lighted on every night, two hours in calm weather, and the huge glass spire, like a lighthouse, will shine like a beacon of hope and cheer.

Dr. Samuel Alexander Mutchmore, a noted Presbyterian pastor of Philadelphia in the latter part of the nineteenth century, built the church at Matchmore. When pastor of the old Cohocksink Presbyterian church, he was present at the deathbed of Fanny Mutchmore, adopted child who insisted upon being admitted to church membership. On her deathbed she handed Dr. Mutchmore her bank, containing about $6, and told him to "Take this and build a church for poor people, like us."

Dr. Mutchmore carried that bank with the $6 all over the country and Canada, and the mere telling of Fanny Smith's story brought contributions amounting to the aggregate of $100,000. The new church was built in 1880, and in its spire Dr. Mutchmore placed mirrors. Flashing in the sunlight, they could be seen from all parts of North Philadelphia.

That tower and spire were burned in 1887, and Mr. Bolton, an elder of the church, was commissioned by Dr. Mutchmore to rebuild it. Mr. Bolton designed the present tower and spire. The tower is nearly 140 feet high, on the Bouvier street side of the edifice. Atop of it, the spire rises another sixty feet. It is constructed of iron, copper and glass.

The spire was never illuminated in Dr. Mutchmore's lifetime because the electrical devices needed did not exist. Recently, however, the feat has been accomplished. Two large 500-watt projectors have been placed inside the spire, one at the base, and another half way to the top. The greatest difficulty was experienced in lighting up the big Maltese cross which surmounts the glass spire. That was accomplished by placing two spotlight projectors outside the spire, near the top, and they bathe the cross in their rays.

The illuminated spire will be a landmark, since there is nothing like it in all Philadelphia, or indeed any city throughout the world.

Legend of Tarpeia.

Ancient Rome once had a cheerful erection of living prisoners and a objectionable people from the top of Tarpeian Rock a precipice on the south side of the Capitoline Hill at Rome. Legend received its name from Tarpeia, a vestal virgin and daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of the citadel, who promised to open the gates to the Sabines—then at war with the Romans—on condition of receiving from them what they wore on their arms (meaning their bracelets). She was crushed to death by the weight of the shields cast upon her by the soldiers, who shouted as they hurled them, "These are the garnaments we wear on our arms." According to legend, Tarpeia ever sits in the heart of the rock, adorned with gold and jewels, and bound by a spell.

Red Tape.

Red tape has even invaded modern romance. The "Green Button" Club of Paris, instituted to bring marriageable men and women into association, celebrated its first victory when "A.19" on their books married to "A336." "A.19" received the "year" to his proposal on official form instead of from a blushing girl. The courting was conducted by the club and the credentials of the lovers exchanged before they were aware of each other's identity.

DRAGOON WHIPPED.

Punishment Meted Out to Number of Men at Toronto.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Following upon disclosures that troopers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Stanley Barracks had severely whipped one of their number on Monday night last, so that he has been unable to leave hospital, the military authorities are taking action to punish the offenders. A young lance corporal who failed to stop the affair, but erred in not reporting it promptly to his superiors, has been reduced to the ranks; one trooper, who admitted using a whip on the victim, Trooper J. Bowen, was given 28 days' detention at hard labor and fined 28 days' pay, $47.00; and four other men, who acknowledged having been present, were each given 14 days' detention at hard labor and fined 14 days' pay, or $23.50 each.

Bowen, who is a church-going man, served with the American Expeditionary Forces, only recently enlisted in the Royal Canadian Dragoons. He is said to have incurred the enmity of another trooper by refusing him for his quadruet and by refusing to lend him money. On Sunday evening a week ago, Bowen went to an "experience" meeting in a Baptist church. Being invited to speak, he referred to the difficulty of living a Christian life amid the drinking and gambling of barrack-room surroundings. Bowen explains that his allusion was to conditions in the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine, not to those in Canadian barracks. However, he had been followed to the church by the hostile trooper, who reported that Bowen had cast a slur upon his comrades. A number of the men are said to have held an informal meeting or "court martial" that night, and Bowen was given a whipping.

After "lights out," about 10.15 o'clock on the following night, Bowen was taken from his quarters to the riding school. In the semi-darkness, the victim was tied up and most of his body bared before the string lashes of the army whips were applied. Bowen fainted under the torture and is said to have fallen down into a snowbank in an effort to revive him. This failed, and the lance corporal then carried the victim to the barracks medical room, where orderly treated his welts and cuts, but it was not until Tuesday morning that the medical officer discovered his condition and reported to Col. Gilman. Bowen is still in the hospital.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

William H. Anderson Released on Bail Pending Argument.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—In the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in the presence of a crowd of men and women, that overflowed to the main corridor of the Criminal Courts building, William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and leader of the dry forces in this state, was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing Prison from one to two years in Sing Sing Prison on the charge of forgery in the third degree.

Anderson's sentence came after Justice Tompkins had declared that in ordering employes of the Anti-Saloon League to alter the organization's books he believed the defendant had accepted $4,400 from O. Bertsall Phillips, former financial representative of the League, "on the fifty-fifty basis" out of Phillips' commission, Anderson had deliberately committed the crime of forgery.

Anderson received his sentence was pronounced, but plainly showed relief a few minutes later, when Justice Tompkins, on motion of former District Attorney Joab H. Banton, Anderson's chief counsel, granted an order for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to be argued on Friday before Justice Robert F. Wagner in the special term of the Supreme Court. Anderson was released on the $5,000 bail he had furnished when five indictments were returned against him by the Grand Jury last summer.

Allen Acquitted of Murder.

KITCHENER, Ont., Feb. 11.—Aram Marderosian, charged with the murder of the infant girl found on the Don road near here on January 2nd, was discharged by Magistrate Anderson's chief counsel, granted an order for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to be argued on Friday before Justice Robert F. Wagner in the special term of the Supreme Court. Anderson was released on the $5,000 bail he had furnished when five indictments were returned against him by the Grand Jury last summer.

Canadian a Prisoner.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—C. G. McKenzie, son of Archibald McKenzie, River John, Pictou county, has been in Mexico for the past ten years, and occupies the position of manager of the Mexico Northern Power Company at Boquilla, in the state of Chihuahua, is held captive by the Mexican bandit Hippolita Villa, who demands a ransom of $200,000, according word received here to-day. Villa proved impervious to the pleadings of the captive's wife, Mrs. McKenzie, a daughter of the late Mr. Pearson of this city, who visited him last Sunday imploring for her husband's release.

MacDonald Will Outline Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The new Government will face Parliament to-morrow with the onerous task of steering a course against a hostile Press majority, and its life depending upon whatever assistance may be accorded it by the Liberal party.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, whose health is not the best, is spending the week-end revising the speech in which he will announce the policy of his Government.

Died at His Office.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 11.—Harry Smith, manager and owner of the Crescent Oil Company, Cannon street west, was found dead in the office of the company on Saturday afternoon by Russell Coon and William Edestrand. Death, it is believed, was due to heart failure. W. W. Hopkins, coroner, has ordered an inquest.

Eleven Commit Suicide.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—The Austrian capital is suffering, from a growing epidemic of suicides, most of which are attributed to the widespread unemployment. Eleven persons killed themselves on Thursday, when eleven persons took their own lives during the 24 hours.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.18⅝.

Manitoba Barley—Not quoted.

Manitoba Oats—No. 3 C. W., 47¼c; No. 1 feed, 46¼c.

All of the above, c.i.f., bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, $1.11, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario Flour—$4.45 to $4.60, according to freights outside.

Milfeed—Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included, Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, per ton, $36; good feed flour, per bag, $2.15.

Manitoba Flour—First patent, $6.30, Toronto, second patent, $6.80, Toronto.

CATTLE MARKETS

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Cattle receipts were below normal at the Union Stock Yards last week, but that fact did not help to liven up the trading, which actively being apparent except in steers and feeders and for the export cattle trade. The light runs were due to the poor markets of the previous period, along with the snow blocks reported in the country, which prevented heavy loadings early in the week. Real choice butcher cattle found a ready market, but poorer kinds appeared to be left on the order kinds that they wanted.

The bulk of the heavy steers were taken by the exporters from $7.25 to $7.75, with odd lots up to $8.10, and one load at $8.25. Bulk of lots of choice butcher cattle sold from $7 to $7.50, with the bulk of the steers and heifers moving from $5.50 to $6.50. Choice cows sold from $5 to $6, and bulls from $5.25 to $6.35. Feeders for Ontario farms sold from $6.40 to $7.50, while exporters paid from $6.50 to $7.25.

The offering of calves was a light one, but the trade was not inclined to be slow, and held at the prices ruling last week. The bulk of offerings made $13 a hundred, with the bulk of the sales ranging between $12 and $12. Some heavy grassers sold as low as $2.50.

The lamb trade was dull, and the quality of the light offering was varied. Price was $14 a hundred. Little change, the best bringing from $12 to $12.75, with a few extra choice lots at $14.50 and $15 a hundred. The quality of the sheep was very mixed, and early in the week they sold from $7.50 to 10. Heavy sheep sold up to $8 a hundred.

The heavy shipments of hogs that were in evidence at the opening week failed to materialize last week. The quality was mixed at the first opening, but outside buyers were active, and for the balance of the week the price was 25c a hundred higher at $8, fed and watered. Lower prices are likely to be the result of heavier receipts this week.

Live stock receipts at the Union Yards last night for to-day's market were as follows: 2,697; calves, 287; hogs, 5,165; sheep, 481.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; active, around 10c lower; good and choice, 225 to 300-lb. butchers, $7.40 to $7.60; 190 to 220-lb. $7.15 to $7.40; desirable 170 to 210-lb. averages, $7 to $7.35; packing sows, $6.30 to $6.90; desirable strong weight killing pigs, $7.25 to $7.65; estimated holdover, 4,000.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; compared with week ago, better grades beef steers 25c to 40c higher; fully 25c higher other grades 25c to 40c lower; week's extreme top on long yearlings, $11.50; week's bulk prices beef steers, $8.50 to $11; cows and heifers, $4.50 to $6.50; canners and cutters, $2.60 to $3.35; veal calves, $10.50 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, $6 to $8.

Sheep — Receipts, 4,000; mostly steady; early top fat weighted lambs, $14.50 to $14.75; heavy native lambs, $13.50 to $14; best new crop, $15.50; handyweight feeding lambs, $13; few early sales of sheep steady to 25c higher; closing top, $14.75.

LONDON LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Cattle — Receipts, 215; slow and about steady. Calves—Receipts, 100; active and steady; $4 to $13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; slow; 25c lower; others, 50c lower; heavy, $7.50 to $7.85; mixed, $7.85 to $8; yorkers, $8 to $8.25; light yorkers, $6.75 to $7.25; pigs, $6 to $6.25; roughs, $6.25; stags, $3.50 to $4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,600; active and steady, no change in prices.

Killed in New Mexico.

HANOVER, Ont., Feb. 11.—Dr. S. C. Leonard, a former Hanover physician, was instantly killed in an automobile accident at Wagon Mound, New Mexico, according to word received here Saturday. The late Dr. Leonard carried on a medical practice in Hanover for a number of years before going to the United States a few months ago. He served as reeve for this town for one term, and unsuccessfully contested the mayoralty the following year.

Prince Hurt.

LONDON, Feb. 11. — For the fourth time in the last three years the Prince of Wales was injured Friday by a fall from his horse. While exercising one of his hunters near Leighton Buzzard he was heavily thrown and broke his collar-bone. It was the most serious of the injuries he has received.

Six Burned to Death.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N.Y., Feb. 11.—Ilore policemen on the scene had rushed the fire department, six persons, including four children, had been burned to death in a fire, believed of incendiary origin, which fully destroyed a three-story tenement house recently converted from an inn.

Queer Clock in Cathedral.

A gallery below the dial across which hentlove from the hour to the lots is but one of the remarkable features of the clock constructed in 1842 for the Strasbourg Cathedral. Diana of Poitiers, Mary of Medici and Mary Queen of Scots, and so on. Higher up was a second gallery, with a figure holding two bells. At each quarter hour a second figure appeared at the other side of the bells. At the hour an old man walked across, striking the four quarters, and after him came the figure of Death, which struck the hour with a bone.

At noon in the top gallery the Twelve Apostles walked in procession around Our Lord, who at the close made the sign of the cross. While this went on a cock on a pinnacle on the left of the figures flapped his wings and crowed three times.

A famous clock possessed by one of the emperors of China boasted a fully-equipped automatic orchestra, playing 40 foreign and 20 Chinese musical selections. A similiar piece of ingenuity is owned by a man in England, this clock containing, consisting of a flute, a cello, two violins, two dancers, and three singers.

Notice

All Telephone Accounts now due

Perry Telephone System must be paid by February 5th, 1924

or will be charged at the rate of $18 per year.

FRED. A. PERRY,
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NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

EVOLUTION OF THE CLOCCK.

Pendulum First Applied in Seventeenth Century.

A primitive form of sun-dial probably furnished the earliest systematic method of measuring time. Instruments for making the lapse of time are found in both the Bible and Homer. The Chinese made use of gnomons probably fifteen centuries before Christ. There were many kinds of sun-dials employed by the Greeks and other nations. The Romans used obelisks, to which good gnomons were applied.

Both the Romans and the Greeks employed men and women to announce the hours, as indicated by the public gnomons. There was a ringdial in the large ship of Hiero. Vitruvius describes the hodometer, in use by the Roman navigators, which was constructed with wheels, and seems to have been the forerunner of the modern clock. But he does it as hastily that it seems probable that it was not long in popular favor. As sun-dials were of no use at night, or in cloudy weather, the need of something better gave rise to the ancient clepsydra water-clock. It has been proved that Chaldeans and Egyptians made use of these.

The clepsydra is perhaps the earliest form of water-clock. The principle of this instrument was very simple. The water leaked drop by drop through a small orifice, falling into a receiver in which a light floating body marked the height of the water at it rose. Later the hours were marked by a dial with a hand governed by a float. Centuries after this, some very ingenious water-clocks were made by the monks of Jerusalem.

Hour-glasses, originally called clepsammia, were modifications of a form of clepsydra, sand taking the place of water. Alfred the Great's candle-clock was made in this manner. He procured seventy-two pennyweights of wax, which were made into six candles, each twelve inches long, and notched at intervals of one inch. These, lit one after the other, lasted twenty-four hours. They were tended by the King's chaplains. In order to prevent the candles from blowing out Alfred finally fashioned the first lantern.

Some say that Archimedes made the first wheel-clock so early as 200 B.C. Others give the credit to Wallingford, who lived so late as the beginning of the fourteenth century. But the more perfect water-clocks were long before the latter period, furnished with wheels, so that we can hardly suppose the idea of the application of a solid body to act as a moving weight instead of water. It is not to be wondered at that the application of weights to clocks as a driving power should attract so much attention, as water and sand were manifestly inconvenient and inconvenient by contemporary writers.

The oldest complete clock moved by weights is probably that sent by the sultan of Turkey to Frederick II in 1232. In the thirteenth century many of the church steeples in Italy were furnished with clocks moved by weights, striking the hours. Hele, of Nuremberg, is supposed to have constructed the first watch in 1500; and to him must also be given the credit of the spring-clock. The fusee was probably invented in England about the end of the fifteenth century, but it was certainly not until the middle of the seventeenth century that the pendulum was first applied to clocks by Huyghens.

Peanut Oil in China.

Peanut oil is one of the prime necessities of the Chinese in South China and means as much to them as olive oil to the Spaniard and as lard to the American. It is the cooking oil and foodstuff of the race. The U. S. Consul reports from Hong Kong that both imports and exports of the oil are steadily increasing. During the year 1922 the imports of peanuts reached the high total of $738,796, and exports $571,920. Large stocks of peanut oil are always maintained in Hong Kong. Most of the local oil is crushed from nuts grown in the colony, in South China and in North China. Some of the oil is shipped locally to near-by markets in South China, the Straits Settlements, the United States, Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines and Canada.

Virgin of Guadalupe.

The patron saint of Mexico and the Mexican Indian is the Virgin of Guadalupe. An ancient legend says that the Virgin Mary appeared to a Christianized Indian named Juan Diego on Dec. 9, 1531, on hill of Tepeyac, and informed him in his own tongue that she wished a temple built to her on the spot on which he stood. At the foot of the hill is the church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, completed in 1709. It contains an exquisite picture of the Virgin, said to have been miraculously painted by herself on the surface of Diego's blanket. This sanctuary of the Virgin of Guadalupe, is situated about two miles north of the City of Mexico.

Unfair Discrimination.

"Oh, no!" soliloquized Johnny, bitterly; "there ain't no favorites in this family. Oh, no! If I bite my finger nails I get a rap over the knuckles, but if the baby eats the whole foot they think it cute."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Glass!

Bring your glass and putty orders to us. Delivery on short notice. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Roland Yorke

By MRS. HENRY WOOD

AUTHOR OF

"East Ly ne," "Ve ner's Pride," "The Channings," "Lord Oakburn's Daughters" Etc.

"Why should she not have had you before?"

"Oh, I don't suppose there has been any reason, except that she her not thought of it. Louisa was always made up of self. She never fancied she'd marry Bede Greatorex."

"Why not?"

"At least, what we thought was that Bede would not marry her. He must have cared for her very much, or he would not, after the affair about John Ollivera."

"What had that to do with it?" questioned Roland, opening his eyes —for he supposed the young lady was alluding to the barrister's death.

"She engaged herself to both of them."

"Did she?"

Clare Joliffe nodded. "We never quite understood how it was. She was up here on a visit for over so long, weeks and weeks, it was in the time of Mrs. Greatorex; and if she did not promise herself to Bede, there was at least a good deal of flirtation going between them. We got to know that after Louisa returned home. The next year, when John Ollivera was at Heidelberg, she had a flirtation with him. I know that he used to write to both of them. Anyway, at the time of his last visit, when the death occurred, she had managed to engage herself to the two."

"I've heard of two wives, but I never heard of two engagements going on together," observed Roland. "Which of the fellows did she like best?"

"I think she liked John Ollivera. But Bede had a good income ready made to his hand, and money went for a great deal with Louisa. She could not marry both of them, that was certain; and how she would have got out of the dilemma but for poor John Ollivera's death, it is impossible to imagine. I never shall forget the look of fright the night Bede Greatorex came in unexpectedly. We had a few friends with us; mamma had invited Mr. Ollivera, and a ring waited for him. There was a ring at the bell, and then the room-door opened for somebody to be shown in. 'Here's your counsellor,' I whisper-

ed to Louisa. Instead of him, the servant announced Mr. Bede Greatorex; Louisa's face turned ghastly."

"I don't understand," said Roland, rather at sea. "When was it?"

"It was the night that John Ollivera came by his death. He was in Heidelberg for the assizes, you know; he was to have pleaded the next day in a cause mamma was interested in. He said he could not wait in to tea if he were able; and when Bede Greatorex appeared we were all surprised, not knowing that he was at Heidelberg. Mamma, Miss Ollivera, Mr. Ollivera, and Louisa kept casting frightened glances to the door every time it opened. I know she felt as her self that Bede Greatorex was whispering to her at times throughout the evening; there seemed to be some trouble between them. Mr. Ollivera did not come—Bede told us he had left him busy, and complaining of a headache. I thought Bede seemed very angry with Louisa; and as soon as he left, she looked terrified in her chamber, and we did not see her again that night. The next morning she sent word down she was ill, and stayed in bed. Mary said she knew what it was that ailed her—worry; but I thought she only wished to avoid being downstairs if the two called. We were at breakfast when Hurst, the surgeon, came in—he was attending mamma at the time—and brought the dreadful news that poor Mr. Ollivera had been found dead. I carried the tidings up to Louisa, and told her that she must have gone out and killed him. Nothing else could have extricated her so completely from the dilemma."

"But—how don't mean that she—that she went out and killed him?" cried Roland in wonder. "Could she have got out without being seen?"

"Of course I don't mean it said it to her in a joke. Why, Roland, you must be stupid to ask such a thing."

"To be sure I must," answered Roland, in contrition.

The last word was drowned in a shriek of glass. Both of them turned hastily. Bede Greatorex, who was leaning his elbow from the ormolu cabinet behind the sofa, had accidentally knocked down a beautiful miniature fountain of Bohemian glass, which had been throwing up its choice perfume.

"He certainly heard me," breathed Clare Joliffe, excessively discomfitted. "I never knew he was there."

The breakage caused some commotion, and Louisa herself, followed by Bede Greatorex, came facing the bell loudly for a servant, and those who caught a view of his face saw that it was a white stillness as in painting as death.

Roland made his escape. The evening, so far as he was concerned, seemed a failure. Leaping, not walking, came a flight at a time, he met Jane Greatorex ascending, attended by her colored maid.

"Hallo! what brings you sitting up so late as this?" cried Miss Roland.

"We've been spending the evening with grandpapa in the room," answered Jane. "We gave him some cakes and jam, and Miss Channing made tea. I've got to go to bed now."

"Where is Miss Channing?"

"She's there, in grandpapa's room, waiting to smile the curtain I rose."

Away went Roland, passing through to the window in the prospect of seeing Annabel at last, and burst into Mr. Greatorex's room, after giving a smart knock at the door. The wonder was that he knocked at all. Annabel was alone, holding the crimson silk curtain of the lower book-case. Jane, dashing it open to look after some book, and to use the curtain worthily; so Miss Channing took it from its place and set to work to repair it. To be thus once famously invaded brought a mass to her

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After Every Meal
It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.
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cheeks, and Roland saw that her eyes were red and heavy.

"Where's old Greatorex?" demanded Roland. "I thought he was here."

"Mr. Greatorex is gone into his consulting room. Some one came to see him."

Down sat Roland on the other side the table.

"I say, Annabel, why are you not at the party to-night?"

"I don't always care to go in, Mrs. Greatorex gives so many parties."

"Well, I came to it for only one purpose; and that was to see you. I should have been bothered to dress myself for anybody else. Hamish and his wife are there."

"I did not feel very well this evening."

"No, I don't suppose you did. I expect Mrs. Bede never invited you. She is a beauty!"

"Roland!"

"You may go on at me till to-morrow if you like, Annabel; I shall say she's a tyrannical, mean-spirited, heartless imp, and I shall be telling her so some day to her face. You should hear what Clare Joliffe says of her and Bede."

In the midst of her vexation, Miss Channing could not forbear a smile. Roland was never more serious in his life.

"And I want to know what it was she had been doing to-day, to put you into that grief."

Annabel colored almost to tears. It was a home question, and brought back all the troubles connected with her position in the house. Whether Mrs. Bede Greatorex had taken a dislike to her, or whether that lady's temper was alone in fault, Miss Channing did not know; but a great deal of petty annoyance was heaped upon her. Roland, however, was much mistaken if he thought she would admit anything of the kind to him.

"I see what it is; you are too generous to say it's true," he observed, after vainly endeavoring to get some satisfactory answer. "You are no good for this house, Annabel, and I only wish I could take you out of it."

"Oh, thank you," she said with a quiet smile, not in the least suspecting his meaning.

"And into one of my own."

"One of your own!"

The remark was elicited from her in simple surprise. She looked up at Roland.

"Yes, one of mine. But for bringing you to the fate of Gerald's wife,

I'd marry you to-morrow, Annabel."

In spite of the matter-of-fact, earnest tone in which he spoke, Annabel was covered with confusion.

"Some one else's consent would have to be obtained to that bargain," she said in a hesitating, lame kind of way, as she bent her head low over a tangle in the red-sewing-silk.

"Some one else's consent! You don't mean to say you'd marry me, Annabel!"

"I don't say I would."

Roland looked fierce. "You couldn't perjure yourself; you couldn't, Annabel; don't you know what you always said—that you would be my wife?"

"But I was only a senseless little child then."

"I don't care if you were. I mean it to be carried out. Why, Annabel, who else in the world, but you, do you suppose I'd marry?"

Annabel made no reply. Her fingers were working quickly to finish the curtain.

"I can tell you I am looking forward to it, if you are not. I vowed to Hamish to-night that you should not stay here another day if I could—good-evening, sir."

Mr. Greatorex, returning to the room, looked a little surprised to see a gentleman in it, who rose to receive him. Recognising Roland, he greeted him civilly.

"Is it you, Mr. Yorke? Do you want me?"

"No, sir. Coming down from the kick-up, I met Jenny, who said Miss Channing was here; so I turned in to see her. She's as unhappy in this house as she can be, Mr. Greatorex; folks have tempers, you know; and in catching a glimpse of her face to-day, I saw it red with grief and tears. Look at her eyes now, sir. So I came in to say that if I could help it by taking her out and marrying her, she would not be here another day. I was saying just when you came in, Mr. Greatorex."

To hear the single-minded young fellow avow this, standing there in his earnest simplicity, in his great height, was something to laugh at. But Mr. Greatorex detected the rare good-feeling.

"I am afraid Miss Channing may think your declaration is premature, Mr. Yorke. You are scarcely in circumstances to keep yourself, let alone a wife."

"That's just the misfortune of it," said candid Roland. "My pound a week does for me, and that's all. But I thought I'd let her know it was the power to serve her that was wanting, not the will. And now that it's said, I've done with that matter, and will wish you good-night, Mr. Greatorex. Good-night, Annabel. Hark at some squalling upstairs! I wonder the cats don't set up a chorus!"

And Mr. Yorke went out in commotion.

"He does not mean anything, sir," said Annabel Channing rather piteously to Mr. Greatorex. "I hope you will pardon him; he is just like a boy."

"I am sure he does not mean any harm," was the lawyer's answer, his eyes parting with a smile. "Never were two so much alike in good-hearted simplicity as he and his Uncle Carrick. Don't let his thoughtless words trouble you, child."

Roland, clearing the streets at a few bounds, dashed home, and into Mrs. Jones's parlor, a light through the half-open door showing him that the lady was in it. It was past eleven; as a rule Mrs. Jones liked to keep early hours; but she appeared not to have no intention of going to bed yet.

"Are you working for a wager, Mrs. J.?" was Roland, in allusion to the work in her nimble fingers.

"I'm working not to waste my time, Mr. Yorke, while I sit up for Alletha Jane. She is out in spite of me."

"Out on the spree?' cried Roland.

"She and sprees don't have much to do with each other," said Mrs. Jones. "There's a little child ill a few doors higher up, and Alletha's gone in to sit with her. But she ought to have been home by eleven. And how have you enjoyed yourself, Mr. Yorke?"

"I say, Mrs. J., don't you go talking about enjoyment," spoke Roland resentfully. "It has been a miserable failure altogether. Not a soul there; the men and women howling like mad; and one's elbows crushed in the crowd. Catch me dressing for an other!"

Mrs. J. thought the answer slightly inconsistent. "If there was not a soul there, Mr. Yorke, how could your elbows get crushed?"

"There was not a soul I cared for. Plenty of idiots. I don't say Hamish Channing and his wife are that, though. Clare Joliffe was there. Do you remember her at ——, Mrs. J.?"

"Clare? Let me see—Clare was the second; next to Mrs. Bede Greatorex. And very much like her."

Roland nodded. "Well, we were sitting on a sofa, nobody to be seen within ear-shot, and she began talking of the night Mr. Ollivera died. You should have heard her, Mrs. J.; she went on like anything at her sister, calling her selfish and false and deceitful, and other good names. All in a minute there was a crash of glass behind us, and we turned to see Bede Greatorex standing there. I had not spoken to the lesson against his wife, but I didn't like him to have been me listening to it. It was an awkward situation. If I had a wife, I should be out of temper to hear it said."

"But what caused the crash of glass?" asked practical Mrs. J.

"Oh, Bede's elbow had touched a perfume fountain or ornament, and sent it over," said Roland carelessly. "It was a beautiful thing, costing I'm sure no end of money. Mrs. Hamish Channing filled it with scent for the evening. She'll go in a tantrum over it when the company departs. Were I Bede, I should tell her it blew up of itself."

"Is Miss Clare Joliffe staying there?"

"Got there to-day by the boat. The Joliffes are living in France now. She says it is the first time Mrs. Bede has invited any of them inside the doors. I can't see what brought that party, and that caused her to go on so. Not that I like Mrs. Bede much better than she does. She can be a tyrant when she likes, Mrs. J."

"Oh," he hasn't know anything about that. Bede's big enough to put her down if she tries it on with him. She'll do it in the house."

"Like a good many other mistresses," remarked Mrs. J. "I wish Alletha would make haste."

"She can't," retorted Miss Channing and little Greatorex to her party to-night," continued Roland. "Not that it was any loss for Miss Channing, you know; she went there thinking to see her. Old Greatorex had them to spend the evening in his parlor. Had I been Hamish I should have just said, 'Where's my sister that she is not present?' Oh, yes, she be a tyrant! And do you know, what with one excuse and another, I forgot to ask Hamish if he had heard the news about Arthur. It went clean out of my mind."

Mrs. Jones rather particularly occupied with a knot in her work, made no reply. Roland, thinking perhaps his revelations as to Mrs. Bede had been sufficiently extensive, sat for some minutes in silence; his face bent forward, his elbow on his knee, and pulling at his whiskers in deep thought.

"I say, Mrs. J., how much do you think two people could live upon?" he burst forth.

"That depends upon who they are, Mr. Yorke."

"Well, I mean—I don't mind telling you to anybody—anyone—and another. A wife, for instance."

Had Roland said me and kangaroo, Mrs. Jones could not have looked at him with more surprise.

"I'd like to take her from there, for she's shamefully tyrannized over. We need not mention names, but you guess I am not the way who means, and you are not to go and repeat it to the parish. If I could get my pay increased from 25s. to four times what it is, by dint of doing extra work and putting my shoulder to the wheel in earnest; and if she could get a couple of nice morning pupils at about fifty pounds a piece, that would make three hundred a year. Now don't you think, Mrs. Jenkins, we might get along with that?"

"Well—yes," answered Mrs. Jones, speaking with some hesitation. "The worst of it is that prospects rarely turn out as they are expected."

"Now what do you mean, Mrs. J.? Three hundred a year is three hundred a year. Let us be on the safe side, if you like, and put it down at two hundred; which would be allowing for my present pay being only double. Do you mean to say two people could not live on two hundred a year? I know we could; she and I."

"Two people might, when both are economically inclined. But then you see, Mr. Yorke, one ought always to allow for interruptions."

"What interruptions?" demanded Roland.

"Sickness. Or pay or pupils falling off."

"We are both as healthy as ever we can be," said Roland hastily. "As to pay and pupils, we might take care to make them sure."

"There might be things to increase expenses," persisted Mrs. Jones, maintaining her ground as usual. 'Children, for instance.'

Roland stared with all his eyes. 'Children!'

"It would be within the range of possibility, I suppose, Mr. Yorke. Your brother Gerald has some."

"Oh, law!" cried Roland, his countenance falling.

"And nobody knows what a trouble they are and how much they cost—except those who have tried it. The regular flock of them may come trooping down before you are well aware."

The vista presented to Roland was one his sanguine thoughts had never so much as glanced at.

"But we shouldn't want any children, Mrs. J."

Mrs. J. gave a rather derisive sniff. "I've known them that want the fewest get bothered with the most."

Roland had not another word to answer. He was pulling his whiskers in silence, looking very much as he had heard to enter. Mrs. Jones began to roll her work together, preparatory to retiring for the night.

"Then here, Mrs. Jones, I'm uncommon fond of children — you should see how I love that sweet Nelly Channing—and I'm not mind if I had a score about the place; but what becomes of the little monkeys when there's no bread and cheese to feed them on?"

"That's the precise difficulty, Mr. Yorke."

CHAPTER XX.

Grand Reviews.

Gerald Yorke's book was out. An enterprising firm of publishers had been found to undertake it, and had brought it forth in due course to the public. Great reviews followed closely upon its advent, lauding its merits and heaping it on the skies. Three lofty ones appeared in one week. The great weekly paper gave one, did the two other weekly reviews the same. And each one in its turn sung or said that for ages the public had not been so blest as in this most valuable work. In the book, in the book room, the three glorious reviews before him, sat Hamish Channing, his heart and face alike in a glow. Had the praises been bestowed upon himself more. How Gerald must have altered the book, he thought; and he felt grieved and vexed to have passed so uncompromising a judgment upon his friend's capabilities as a writer of fiction, and the manuscript he had submitted to him. Carrying the papers in his hand he sought his wife, and in the fulness of his heart read out to her the most flattering passages. Bitter though the resentment was that Gerald was cherishing against Hamish Channing, he could but have experienced gratification also in witnessing the genuine satisfaction of both.

"How hard he must have worked at it, Ellen."

"Yes; I did not think Gerald had the application in him.

With his arm on the elbow of his chair, and his refined face a little raised as it rested on his hand, Hamish took a few moments for thought. "I've never seemed to be cut out for something in the evening sky; the sweet light of hope pervading unmistakably the whole bright countenance. Hamish Channing was but gazing at the vision that had become so entirely his; one that was rarely absent from his heart, and seemed to be depicted in all its radiant coloring whenever he looked out for it.

"And, if Gerald's book has received this award of praise, why will not mine obtain?" ran his thoughts. For Hamish knew that, try as Gerald would, it was not in him to write as he himself could.

He took his hat and went forth to congratulate Gerald, unable to be silent on his brother's fame that had fallen on his early friend. Being late in the day, he thought Gerald might be found at his wife's lodgings, for he knew he had been there more than usual of late. True, Gerald sought the lodgings as a kind of refuge. His chambers had become disagreeably hot, and it was only by dint of the utmost caution on his own part, and diligence on his servant's, that he could venture into them at all. Of course, The lodgings were less known, and Gerald felt safer there. Things were going very cross with him just now; money seemed to be wanted by his wife and his children and his creditors, all in a hurry, not to speak of the greatest want, himself. There was one in the sitting-room when Hamish Channing entered it. The maid said Mr. Yorke had gone out; Mrs. Yorke was putting her children to bed. On the table, side by side with the papers containing the three great reviews, lay a copy of the work. Hamish took it up eagerly, desirous to see the new and good writing that had superseded the old. He could not find it. One or two bad passages, that he specially remembered, met under his eye; they were there still, unaltered. Had Gerald carelessly overlooked them? Hamish was turning over the pages in some wonder, when Winny came in—cross, fractious, tearful! Lonely as Mrs. Gerald Yorke's life had been in Gloucester-shire, she had long wished herself back in the one in London was because [illegible] she came up to Hamish with outstretched hand. But that he and Ellen proved the generous friends they did, she could not have done things. Many and many a day there would have been no dinner for the poor little girls, no stopgap for the petty creditors supplying the daily wants, no comforts of any sort at home, save for the unobtrusive, silently aiding hand of Hamish Channing.

"Well, it is the matter Winny?" asked Hamish.

"Gerald has been so cross; he boxed little Kitty's ears, and nearly boxed mine," pleaded poor Winny, pushing herself into a low rocking-chair, near the window. "It is so unreasonable of him, you know, Mr. Channing, to vent it upon us. It's just as if it were our fault."

"What?" asked Hamish, talking a seat at the table, and turning to face her.

"All of it," said Winny, in her childish, fractious way. "His shortness of money, and the many bothers he is in. I can't help it. I would if I could, but if I can't, I can't and I said so when I can't."

"In bothers as usual?" spoke Hamish, in his gay way.

"He is never out of them, Mr. Channing; you know he is not, and they got worse and worse. Gerald has no certain income at all; and it seems to me that what he earns by writing, whether it's for magazines or whether it's for newspapers, is always drawn beforehand, for he never has any money to bring home. Of course the tradespeople come and ask for their money; of course the landlady expects to be paid her weekly rent; and when Gerald is not seeing Gerald, or stop him when he goes out, he comes back in such a passion, you would think he made him savage this evening, and he took and boxed Kitty."

"She! Who?"

"The landlady—Miss Cook."

"Winny, I paid Miss Cook myself, last week."

"Yes, but I didn't tell you there was more owing to her! I didn't like to," answered helpless Winny. "There is! and she has begun to worry always. She gets things in for us, and wants to be paid for them."

"Of course she does," thought Hamish. "Where's Gerald?" he asked.

"Gone out somewhere. You know that money you let me have to pay the milkbills? I couldn't sleep for, and didn't dare to give to Gerald, so she continued, putting up her hand to her little distressed face. "I've got something else to tell you about."

Hamish was at a loss. The bills he and his wife had advanced money for were getting numerous. Winny, seeing herself gently, saw he did not recollect.

"It was for the shoes and stockings for Nelly Channing's birthday books for me; we had nothing to our feet. Ellen brought me the money last Saturday —three pounds—though the bill was not quite so much. You must know, Mr. Channing, that we always saw the sovereigns lying in the dressing-table drawer—it was so stupid of me to leave them there!—and he took them. He said he only borrowed them, that he got them from; I said I had scraped them up to pay for the children's shoes. Upon that, he put them in his pocket, and he had the bills the more pressing than children's shoebills, and must take them for his own. I don't know what I answered, the young wife, with a burst of her childish grief, 'I am very miserable.'"

"You should have told your husband that, Winny," observed Hamish Channing—and was given to you by her for a special purpose."

"Good gracious!" cried Winny, astonishment arresting the tears in her pretty eyes. "As if I would dare to tell him that! If Gerald thought I was extravagant, he would be in the worst passion of all. I'm not sure but ne'd beat me."

"Why?"

"He would think I was running up a great debt on my own score for him to pay back sometimes. And he has such oceans of pride, besides. You never—never—"

"I must never tell him, Mr. Channing."

"How does he think the accounts get paid?" asked Hamish.

"He does not think about it," she answered, simply. "So long as he is not bothered, he won't be bothered. He will never look at a single bill, or hear me speak of one. As far as he knows, Gerald's purse is full to overflowing, and worry me for money resolutely. But oh! Mr. Channing! if I were to tell him now, he would say I should die. I should wish to die, for I could not bear it. Ellen knows I could not."

Yes, in a degree, Hamish and his wife both knew this Winny Yorke was quite unfitted to battle with the storms of the world; they could not see her fretted to death by the petty worries of life—for I had said to them it would be ready money," pursued Winny, rocking away. "Oh, he was so angry! He called me a fool for my pains, and the children must go barefoot until he was in a better position. If the man comes to-morrow, and insists on having one, I shall have to run away. And Freddy's ill."

The wind-up was rather unexpected, and given in a different tone. Hamish, in the midst of the little girls, Kitty the second, Rosy the third.

"But if she should be going to have measles, the others will be sure to catch it, and then what should I do?" went on Winny, piteously. "There'd be Gerald's temper, and nobody else to be got, and I don't think druggists give credit to strangers. It may turn out to be only a bad cold."

"I'll be sure to tell said Hamish cheerily. Hope for the best, Mrs. Yorke. Ellen always does."

Mrs. Yorke availed Ellen's husband was very different from hers.

"Gerald is in luck; he will soon, I think, be able to get over his difficulties. I hear his book is a success."

"Oh, yes, I've read them," was the answer, given with slighting discontent.

"I never read anything finer—in the way of praise—than this review in the Snarler. Positively."

"He wrote that himself."

"Wrote what?"

"That review in the Snarler."

"Who wrote it?" pursued Hamish, rather at sea.

"Gerald did."

"Nonsense, Winny. You must be mistaken."

"I'm sure I'm not," said Winny. "He wrote it at this very table. He was there writing, writing for hours, and then he was nearly as long altering it: taking out words and sentences and putting in stronger ones."

Hamish, when his surprise was over, laughed slightly. It had a little destroyed his romance.

And two friends of Gerald's wrote the other reviews," said Winny, continuing her revelations. "Gerald has

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RECOGNITION OF HEROISM

THE story of the Japanese earthquake disaster made appeal to Canadians for many reasons, and the Government of this Dominion did not hesitate to lend practical aid to the sufferers in stricken Japan, which staggered under one of the worst disasters in history. A ceremony the other day in New York, which gave recognition to Captain Samuel Robinson, who was in command of the Canadian Pacific steamer "Empress of Australia," which happened to be in the harbor of Yokohama at the time of the disaster, is particularly interesting, bringing to light the fact that this gallant officer of the mercantile marine was instrumental in the rescue of approximately three thousand persons. Honor so whom honor is due has been worthily and fittingly done in the presentation of the C.B.E. by the British Consul-General at New York in the presence of a distinguished gathering, which included Mr. E. W. Beatty, Mr. Grant Hall and other high officials of the C.P.R. Canadians cannot help feeling a thrill of pride when reading the odyssey of Captain Samuel Robinson. The spirit which inspired Columbus and Vasco de Gama and M. Gerbault pervades the officers and the men of the British mercantile marine, and the gallantry of Canadian sailors today is not altogether different from that shown by those old seamen—Phoenicians, Vikings, Portuguese, Italians—who risked their lives in the earlier days. The world, we sometimes lament has no more mysteries left and nothing more for explorers to do. From China to Peru, from Pole to Pole, all is known and mapped and even photographed. But we need not fear that British seamen will lose their gallantry and daring of past history while there are no more worlds to conquer. How many Canadian boys growing up today will read with a thrill of pride of the achievements of the officers and men of the good ship Empress of Australia in a time of grave trial and difficulty in the burning waters of Yokohama—and will want to grow up and, if the occasion demands it in the days of the future, go and do likewise.

The old famous sea captains, Columbus and Drake, and all the rest who are gone "to the haven under the hill" did their work nobly, manfully and well, with their crews to help them. Captain Robinson's heroic endeavor will stand out as a bright, particular page in Canadian Pacific steamship history, where, taking immense risks, he showed pluck, courage and proud sea history of the men of the mercantile marine were again exemplified in their brightest colors. It is well for the world that there are men of the Captain Robinson type in command of 300 ships flying the Canadian maritime flags on the seven seas. The Government of Japan will take a suitable opportunity to give fitting expression to the valuable help rendered by the C. P. steamships and their officers for a service gladly rendered in token of our friendship and our common humanity. However good the outlook may be in other quarters, we have always been able to see a patch of blue sky over Japan, whose friendship is doubly precious to us in these days. If we can possibly lessen the consequences of a serious earthquake in our houses and streets in Montreal, we can form some idea of what happened in Tokio and of the dreadful devastation wrought in a few hours. The stoutest heart must have quailed in the Inferno where human beings were perishing by hundreds of thousands—so that we offer to Captain Samuel Robinson the heartiest congratulations for his share in a noble work—nobly performed."

The foregoing tribute to Captain Robinson appeared as an editorial in the "Montreal Gazette," and is but one of many recognitions of his heroic actions. The officers and crew of the "Empress of Australia" have presented to the Pacific liner a tablet which commemorates the part she, her officers and crew took in the relief and rescue work at the time of the disaster, and prior to the sailing from New York on January 30 of the "Empress of Canada" which he now commands on world cruise, the American Metropolis Chapter of the Intrepid Committee at various luncheons and dinners, and demonstrated that his heroism was won for him universal respect and admiration. Canadian boys may, indeed, read with a thrill of pride of the achievements of the officers and men of the "Empress of Australia."

PENALTIES FOR THEFT

CANADIAN SENTENCES VERY SEVERE.

Little More Than a Century Ago Criminals Were Publicly Branded in Toronto Market—Banishment Also Imposed—Floggings Were Frequent In Those Days.

A curious story came from Winnipeg during the week concerning a man who taken his cow from a pound without permission. It was said that he was found guilty of pound breach, but there was no Canadian penalty for the offense, and the only punishment discoverable in English common law was hanging, with the alternative of having both ears cut off and being sent to the penal colony of Australia.

Whatever the basis for this unusual story, it recalls the fact that hanging and mutilation were once the penalties for certain forms of theft, and that flogging was "prescribed" for very minor offenses. Little more than a century ago, criminals were publicly branded in the Toronto market place east of Church street. For taking some iron from a neighbor to repair a canoe he had had on the Humber for fishing, William Stoneburgh was convicted at York in 1818 for petty larceny and sentenced to two months' imprisonment and 26 lashes, although, as one of his testimonials read, he had a good record with Capt. Button's First York Militia, "having equipt himself with a good horn, saddel and bridel and uniform and documents as the law equared, and he always dun his duty faithful when he was cold upon." This sentence to a flogging was typical of the times. Whipping for petty larceny survived until 1841.

In cases of grand larceny, the penalty of hanging was often commuted to banishment from Canada for life, the English practice of transportation to a penal colony being impracticable here. In his fascinating "Upper Canada Sketches" Mr. Justice Riddell tells of a number of such cases which were dealt with in 1820. At Kingston, Thomas Yeamans, a visionary who spends most of his time wandering through the country in search of gold and silver, was found to have taken some horses, which he discovered on a remote common, to the home of his brother, who at once passed them on. He had incurred the death penalty, but as no real intention to steal was evident, he received a pardon. Not so lucky was Daniel Cowan, who got drunk and sold his master's horses and sleigh. He was sentenced to death and finally pardoned on the condition that he remove from "His Majesty's Dominions" for the term of his natural life.

Still luckier was the man who was John Rees, a practised horse thief convicted at Brockville. There is no record of a pardon, and it is almost certain he was banished from the province. John Schaff was found guilty of stealing a steer for beef to feed his family, who were starving, and was banished to the United States, escaping death because "it is not usual on conviction for a first offense to execute." Banishment from Upper Canada for life was also the punishment of a ten-year-old Indian lad who shot a white dog and was convicted of murder at Cobourg. It is incidentally recalled that Cobourg had previously been known as Hamilton, while Port Hope had borne the name of Toronto.

The cruel and excessive punishments of a century ago were the natural consequence of a belief that property was all-important and that society should take revenge upon wrong-doers rather than attempt to reform them. In this respect society has learned a lesson. The response of human beings to kindliness has been studied and utilized and the results have inspired new faith in the possibilities of reform.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Sherlock Holmes Speaks.

"Yes, I know what you think," said a well-known detective, "early, when a friend was about to make some observations on the capture of "Red" Ryan in Minneapolis and the continued freedom of "Slim" Kane who robbed the bank messengers in broad daylight in the heart of the Toronto financial district.

"I quite know these robbers should have been caught, but I would like to tell you," the detective went on, leaning forward to impress his confidential nature of his thoughts, "that we met with initial difficulties which have made it very hard to follow clues. This robbery was actually seen by dozens of people but the descriptions they gave of the bandits were so conflicting that we were more or less at sea as to what they really looked like. Not only did one man's description differ from another's, but one man, an intelligent business man, would come in and change his own record of the description several times. We can lay down as an inexperience in observation of details of personal appearance, but the explanation does not help us. Moreover, only one person had sense enough to make a note of the number of their car, and he was a boy in one of the newspaper offices, who seemed already to have powers of keen observation."

Gold and Silver Export.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics registers a large increase in the export of gold and silver from Canada for the past twelve months. Gold bearing quarts, dust, nuggets and bullion exported during the twelve months ended September were valued at $10,443,618 compared with $3,542,909 for the period ending September, 1922.

Exports of silver contained in ore, concentrates, etc., amounted to 602,575 ounces all going into the United States. For August the exports were 912,791 ounces. For the twelve months ending September the total exports were 9,415,218 ounces, compared with 4,968,549 for the similar period ending September, 1922.

Ontario Variegated and Grimm Alfalfa.

Ontario Variegated is not a Grimm alfalfa. The seed of the former was obtained from Lorraine in 1871 and has been grown in Welland County for the last half century. The Grimm variety was brought from Baden, Germany, by Kulsheim Grimm and was sown in Carver County, Minnesota, in 1858, where this type of alfalfa has been grown since that time. Both varieties have variegated flowers and are similar in some characteristics.

PUBLISHING THE BIBLE.

Has Issued More Than 850,000,000 Books in 119 Years.

There is a great publishing house, one of the largest in the world, that is losing money on every book it sells. It is the greatest seller of books the world has ever known; the only house in the world that circulates its books in over 500 languages. It has issued over 350,000,000 in the 119 years of its existence—it was started in 1804 and instead of closing up its doors, declaring itself bankrupt, it is still going strong, and stronger than ever. And the extraordinary thing is, incredible almost to a business man, is that it has never made any profits, does not seek to make any profits. The more books it sells the more money it loses. In fact it sells nearly all its goods below cost, and when it raises the price it loses more than ever.

One of its books for India, on white paper, well printed, with a bright picture cover, 70 pages, sells for about a cent, and they lose two cents on every one they sell. And not only so, they are dead against sweated labor, and, strangest of all, gives free grants of its goods to those who are too poor to pay for them.

The Bible Society is that publishing house. Its grand and simple object since 1804 has been to print and publish the Word of God; the first institution, as has been said, that ever emanated from one of the nations of Europe for the express purpose of doing good to all the rest. And the reason why it never fails is that myriads of people have been so blessed by the Book, that they want others to be blessed, and support it freely.

The Bible is one of the oldest, if not the oldest book in the world, and yet it never can be treated as a venerable relic of antiquity. It refuses to be superannuated. It is not dead and it cannot be buried. It is solid and energetic, as Paul said, Heb. 4: 12, vital with supernatural vitality, and vitalizing with mysterious potencies the lives of innumerable millions and the reading and thinking of the most progressive nations in the world.

BENTONITE.

Non-metallic Mineral of Considerable Importance.

A non-metallic mineral which promises to be of considerable importance when it has been further investigated is the clay known as bentonite. During the past season the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines has had Mr. H. S. Spence, mining engineer in the field making intensive investigations as to possible economic occurrences, uses and markets.

The occurrence of bentonite in Canada was first noted in 1911 by the late Joseph Keele, ceramic engineer, of the Department of Mines, in Cameron, Alberta, and later, along the Red Deer River, in Alberta, and in the Nikola Valley, in British Columbia, as described by Mr. Spence. bentonite, when freshly exposed, varies in color from a light yellow to a light olive green with a waxy lustre. It is exceedingly fine grained, and has a soapy feeling when wet. In water it forms a jelly-like mass, sufficiently wetted it swells as much as twenty times its original volume.

The research of laboratories of Alberta University are reported to have established the fact that the presence of bentonite is responsible for the gumbo soil of Western Canada. The laboratories have also reported that the bentonite content of the gumbo soil constitutes the hardening element, if a waterproofing material can be economically provided a high grade road bed can be established. Under present conditions the absorptive properties of bentonite forms the country roadways into a wet, sticky mass. Research work is being carried on at present with the bitman sands of the McMurray district as to the possibility of using this sand as a waterproof coating for western roads.

While its presence in the soil is undoubtedly a serious drawback in regard to transportation, bentonite has already a few commercial uses. One is as a filler in the manufacture of paper, for which purpose it is claimed to be superior to kaolin, at present largely used. There is a patented process for its use in the de-inking of old news print. It is also used as an ingredient in pastes for attaching paper labels to metal or leather surfaces, thus preventing the labels from curling up and becoming detached. It is finding some use as a filler in the lead pencil and crayon industry. It has been used as a "hoof-packing" in veterinary practice.

Other suggested uses for bentonite are: As a filler in rubber, leather, phonograph records, cordage, pressed and moulded articles, printing materials and in cheap soaps; as an ingredient in gypsum and lime plasters, and for glazes in ceramics, as a water softener, a coagulant in the field making. Intensive investigations as to possible economic occurrences, uses and markets.

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PUTS HEALTH AND VIM INTO WOMEN

So Says Mrs. MacPherson of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brantford, Ontario.—" I was always tired and the least exertion would put me out for a day or two. I had a pressing pain on the top of my head, pain in the nape of my neck, and when I stooped over I could not get up without help, because of pain in my back. I did not sleep well and was nervous at the least noise. I keep house, but I was such a wreck that I could not sweep the floor nor wash the dishes without lying down afterwards. A friend living near me told me what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for her so I began to take it. After the first bottle I felt brighter and got so I could wash dishes and sweep without having to lie down. Later I became regular again in my monthly terms. I have taken ten bottles all told and am now all better. I can truly say that your wonderful medicine cannot be beaten for putting health and vim into a woman."—Mrs. JAMES H. MACPHERSON, 209 Greenwich St., Brantford, Ont.

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, or any other form of female weakness write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women." C

GROWING SUDAN GRASS

Experimental Results at Ontario Agricultural College.

Average Yields for Five Years For Green Crop and for Hay—How It Compares With Millet and Sorghums—A Good Emergency Crop—About Alsalfa.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

This forage plant, which belongs to the sorghum family, and is one of the finest in leaf and stalk of this group of plants, was introduced into the United States from Africa in 1909. During the last ten years it has obtained considerable prominence in the South-western States, and more recently has been advertised and sold by seedsmen in Ontario, and also grown by a few farmers in the Province.

Sudan Grass has been under test in the experiments at Guelph for the past eight years. During this time it has been grown for its total green fodder yield, for hay for seed and for pasture.

Average Yields for Five Years.

The following table gives the average yield for five years of green fodder and of hay per acre of this crop, and of three types of Millett, Mand's Wonder Forage Plant and Early Amber Sugar Sorghum:

Varieties	Green Crop Tons	Hay Tons
Early Amber Sugar Sorghum	16.92	8.19
Mand's Wonder Forage Plant	13.16	5.22
Japanese Panicle Millet	10.43	4.41
Japanese Barnyard Millet	11.23	4.23
Sudan Grass	8.90	3.69
Siberian Millet No. 71	8.52	3.55

For the results of this experiment the plots were all sown broadcast.

It will be seen that in yield of green fodder and of hay per acre the Sudan Grass was surpassed by five of the six crops included in the test. The quality of hay made from Sudan Grass was superior to that made from Early Amber Sugar Sorghum and Mand's Wonder Forage Plant, and slightly inferior to that made from the three Millets. The other experiments indicate that Sudan Grass, although it yields somewhat less per acre, makes a better quality of hay than any of the other eight classes of sorghums which we have had under test.

In the average of two years' tests in which Sudan Grass was grown for seed production in comparison with three varieties of millet, teff grass and early amber sugar sorghum, the Sudan Grass weighed 28.1 pounds per measured bushel, yielded 4.52 tons of straw and 96.7 pounds of grain per acre. This was a smaller yield of grain than that produced by the early amber sugar sorghum and three different varieties of millet.

In pasture experiments at Guelph, Sudan Grass has stood the hot, dry summers very well. Sowing a mixture of six pecks of O.A.C. No. 72 Oats and 15 pounds of Sudan Grass seed per acre produced a greater amount of pasture than when Sudan Grass was sown alone.

Must Be Sown on Warm Soil.

Our experience with Sudan Grass leads us to believe that the plant is more subject to injury by late frosts in the spring than the average variety of dent corn. In drouth resistance it is the equal, if not the superior, of Indian corn. It is essential in sowing Sudan Grass that it be not sown until the soil is warm. We have had the best results from sowing this crop just after the corn has been seeded. When sown for hay or pasture, Sudan Grass is usually sown broadcast or in close drills. 25 to 30 pounds per acre should be sown when Sudan Grass is sown alone, and when used in mixtures for pasture about 15 pounds per acre is sown. Sudan Grass should be cut for hay when the heads are in full bloom, and may be cured in much the same manner as timothy. This crop has been little grown for silage either in the United States or Canada. The reasons for this being that it is a better hay and pasture than a silage plant and that Indian corn is a larger yielder of silage than Sudan Grass.

We have had different classes of sorghum under experiment at Guelph for twenty-eight years, and Sudan Grass for the past eight years. Up to the present time we have had no trouble from sorghum poisoning in the feeding of Sudan Grass or the other sorghums to stock.

Worth Trying as a Pasture Crop.

From the experimental evidence at hand, it would seem that Sudan Grass has shown sufficient promise to warrant its trial in a limited way for pasture, and as an emergency hay crop on the warmer soil of Southern and South-western Ontario, and in favored areas even farther north. Sudan Grass has been included in the co-operative experimental tests in each of the past four years, and will by distributed again in the spring of 1924. Any farmer in Ontario, therefore, who desires to test this plant under his own conditions may have an opportunity of doing so.—W. J. Squirrell, O.A. College, Guelph.

Watering a Desert.

Watering a desert with the largest dam in the world will make a garden of Sind, India. The project was inaugurated by Sir George Lloyd, retiring Governor of Bombay, who described it as the greatest of its kind the world had ever seen. It diverts 16dus waters to provide irrigation for, and render possible, the cultivation of an area equal to that of any five of the larger English counties. Three canals carrying of the waters of the Indus are wider than the Sues Canal. There is also a supply channel more than double the width of the Manchester Ship Canal. The great Indus or dam barrage brings 8,000,000 acres of barren land under cultivation. Its cost is £5,500,000. The longest canal runs for 100 miles. The barrage will carry two mighty bridges across the Indus, each five times larger than London Bridge.

History of a Phrase.

"The Thin Red Line" is so well established as a description of British forces in battle array that it is difficult to realize that it is comparatively modern. It has been generally credited to William Howard Russell, the famous war correspondent, in his account of Balaclava, in the London Times, in 1854. This is not quite correct, as is pointed out by J. B. Atkins, in a letter to the Times:

When I wrote the life of Sir William Russell I was interested to find that there had been a good deal of discussion about this phrase "thin red line." The facts are these: Russell in describing the charge of the Highland cavalry against the 93rd Highlanders, in his letter dated October 25, 1854, wrote: "The ground dies beneath their hors's feet; gathering speed at every stride, they dash on toward that thin red streak tipped with a line of steel." In the Times "tipped" was printed "topped." Russell revised his Crimean letters several times for various editions. In one of these revisions the original phrase became "thin red line tipped with steel." So I find it in the edition of, 1877. In that edition the words are printed in italics—a fact which surprised Russell when it was pointed out to him. Perhaps the printer, recognizing that some trouble had been spent on the phrase, thought that Russell would like the emphasis! Russell was not a careful proofreader.

Workers Choose Woman Editor.

Another woman has quickly followed Miss Margaret Bondfield, first woman chairman of the general congress of the British trade unions, into important office within the councils of the British labor movement. Miss Barbara Wootton has been chosen editor of the Highway, the organ of the Workers' Educational Association.

She is a newcomer to the labor fold, having joined the staff of the Joint research and information department of the trades union congress less than two years ago. Miss Wootton continues as lecturer in the department of social economics at Bedford College. She distinguished herself in that branch of learning at Girton and Cambridge, where she won awards never attained before or since by a student. Her papers on social legislation and unemployment insurance have been hailed as classic by the British association in the last two years.

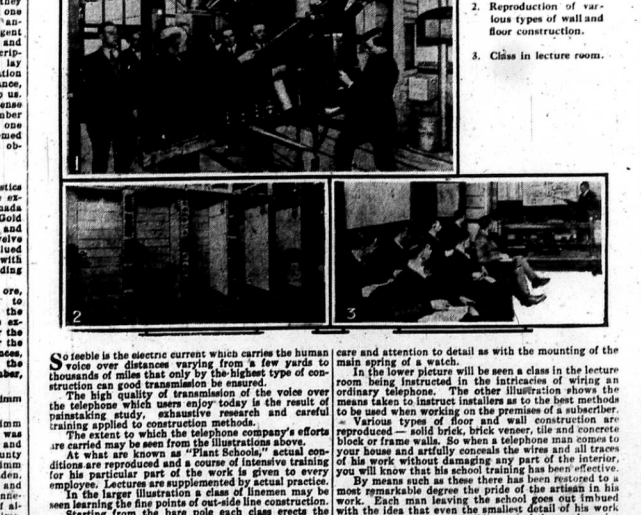
Distinguished Military Officer.

Sir Edward Willis Duncan Ward, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., K.C.B., who recently made a tour of the Dominion, is a British officer possessing a distinguished record, who has had a varied army career.

Entering the British army in 1874, he served in various appointments in the Army Service Corps in the Soudan; in the Ashante expedition; in Ireland, and in South Africa, becoming director of supplies of the South African Field Force in 1900.

He is a Scotchman by birth, having been born at Oban on December 17, 1848, a son of the late Capt. John Ward, R.N., and Mary Hope, daughter of the late John Bruce.

BACK TO SCHOOL GO TELEPHONE MEN!



1. Class of linemen being instructed in actual practice.
2. Reproduction of various types of wall and floor construction.
3. Class in lecture room.

So feeble is the electric current which carries the human voice over distances varying from a few yards to thousands of miles that only by the highest type of construction can good transmission be ensured.

The high quality of transmission of the voice over the telephone which users enjoy today is the result of painstaking study, exhaustive research and careful training applied to construction methods.

The extent to which the telephone company's efforts are carried may be seen from the illustrations above.

At what are known as "Plant Schools," actual conditions are reproduced and a course of intensive training for his particular part of the work is given to every employee. Lectures are supplemented by actual practice.

In the larger Exhibitions a class of linemen may be seen learning the fine points of out-side line construction.

Starting from the bare pole each class erects the complete structure seen in the illustration. Even the method of attaching ordinary copper wire to a glass insulator is carried out with as great accuracy, care and attention to detail as with the mounting of the main spring of a watch.

In the lower picture will be seen a class in the lecture room being instructed in the intricacies of the new ordinary telephone. The other illustration shows the means taken to instruct installers as to the best methods to be used when working on the premises of a subscriber. Various types of floor and wall construction are reproduced — solid brick, brick veneer, tile and concrete block or frame walls. So when a telephone man comes to your house and artfully conceals the wires and all traces of his work without damaging any part of the interior, you will know that his school training has been effective.

By means such as these there has been restored to a most remarkable degree the pride of the artisan in his work. Each man leaving the school goes out imbued with the idea that even the smallest detail of his work has significance in the building up of the good service of communication which is an every day feature of a business world's day.

Its Jewellery This New Year's

An immense stock of Jewellery is ready for your inspection.

The prices will surprise you in all lines.

Make comparisons before you buy.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

SPECIAL

We Sell For Less

Shredded Cocoanut, per lb.	25c.
Sardines, per can	7c.
4 bars White Naptha Soap.	25c.
3 lbs. Rice	20c.
Our own Baking Powder, lb. tin	20c.
2 lbs. Cocoa for	20c.

MEN WANTED

Those who wish to work in storing of ice. Please leave your name at

DENISON BROS.,

North Centre St., Napanee.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Don't Read This

If you don't want to Save Money.

40, 60, 50 watt lamps, first quality, 30c. each; 60 watt Tungsten lamps, 20c. each.

3 x 3½ auto chains, Imperial, $3.25 pair.

Regular $14.50 tires, non-skid, 30 x 3½, $7.50 each.

Best tubes, regular $2.50, at $1.75 each.

Skates sharpened, gramophones repaired. Gramophone needles 10c. hundred. Automobile skates all prices, from $1.50 to $10.00 a pair.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House

LADIES' COMFORT SHOES

You will always find a splendid assortment of Ladies' Comfortable Cushion Sole Shoes on hand at this store.

The values are beyond question the best in Canada.

LADIES COMFORT HIGH BOOTS

$4.00 TO $5.00

LADIES' COMFORT OXFORDS OR STRAPS, made with Cushion Soles and Rubber Heels. Priced at

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00

The Haines Shoe Houses

Good home-made bread is the finest food on earth, the one food everybody eats, that everybody likes, and that agrees with everybody. Make the finest bread by buying your flour at THOMPSON'S STORE.

Poultry Necessities.

For profitable egg productions use Royal Purple Tonic, Oyster Shell and Crystal Grit, Beef and Bone Scrap. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Jack Williams, the star pitcher of the Belleville baseball team goes to Rochester to play in the International League.

The Napanee Hospital Aid gave a very successful euchre and dance in the rooms of the Masonic Lodge on Monday evening.

An important business change and the establishment of a new industry in Belleville have been the result of the purchase by G. R. Graham from his father, R. J. Graham, of the cold storage plant and a section of the main warehouse in the Graham Block between Front and Pinnacle streets. An artificial ice plant will be added.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—The first notice of motion to be given in the legislature is on the temperance question. Col. J. A. Currie (South East Toronto), has given notice that on Friday he will move "that in the opinion of this house, the government should introduce immediately such legislation as may be necessary to provide at an early date for referendum on the liquor law of this province."

At H. W. Kelly's grocery you can get bargains: 4 lb. shortening, 47c.; 4 lb. pure lard, 48c.; large sized lemons, 20c. per doz.; 2 lbs. seedless raisins for 25c.; Creamery butter, Belleville, fresh every day, 45c. per lb.; 3 Corn Flakes 25c.; 2 lbs. large prunes 25c.; 2 lbs. Evaporated peaches 35c.; good navel oranges 25c. per doz.; new dates 2 lbs. for 25c.; good cooking dates 3 lbs. for 25c. See our small candies in bulk. Highest price paid for eggs at

Campbell House Corner.

The Rev. Newton Jones, of London, Eng., whose Mission begins in Grace Church on Sunday next, spent ten days in Kingston last winter in union services with Sydenham, Queen and Princess street churches. The joint note from their pastors reads in part: "The ten day New Life Campaign has had very gracious results among all elements of the congregations. His messages have been uniformly strong and sane, while his avoidance of the spectacular, both in manner and in matter and the complete harmony between the things stressed by him in his teaching and those regularly emphasized by the pulpits, have especially commended him and his work to the pastors and Christian workers of the co-operating churches. He leaves the pastors greatly strengthened in their work among their own people.

"It is good for me to draw near to God," Ps. 73:28. "Trust ye in the Lord for ever," Isa. 26-4; "Hold fast that which is good," 1 Thes. 5-21; "Let us search and try our ways and turn again to the Lord," Lam. 3-40; "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," Heb. 13-5; "He will speak peace unto His people and to His saints," Ps. 85-8; "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord," Prov. 19-17; "He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be My son," Rev. 21-7. Words cannot tell what sweet relief,

If prayer, for every want we find, What strength for warfare, balm for grief,
What peace of mind.

A BIBLE LOVER.

TAMWORTH.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. McCallum last Tuesday evening.

The sudden death of Mrs. P. Murphy occurred at her home, Beaver Lake, last Friday. The funeral service was held in the Union church Sunday afternoon.

A number of young men took advantage of the agricultural course held in the Assembly Hall of the Consolidated School.

Mr. Herb Close and Mr. Stan. Haggerty spent Tuesday in Napanee.

Miss Winnie Booth, of Niagara Falls, is visiting at the home of Mrs. George Stinson.

The Dramatic Club of the Anglican Church intend giving a play in the near future entitled "His Last Chance." This promises to be the best yet.

Mrs. Hall, of Winnipeg, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Wells.

Story of a Princess.

Queen Mary has a personality, as most people know. She also has a lot of commonsense, as is revealed by a story in Sir Henry Lucy's third volume of "The Diary of a Journalist." He says:

I heard a story about Queen Mary which, regarding the source whence it reaches me, may be accepted as authentic.

On the evening of Coronation Day, when the processions were over, her daughter, Princess Mary (now the countess Lascelles), was met on the stairway of Buckingham Palace by one of the gentlemen in attendance on his majesty, who genially remarked:

"Well, little lady, so it's all over."

The princess went straight to her mother, told her what had passed, and protested, "He ought not to speak to me like that. I am a princess."

"Yes" said the Queen. "You are a princess now. I hope by and by you may be a lady. You may go and tell——I said so."

Families Are Growing Smaller.

Canadian families are growing smaller, according to a report dealing with dwellings and families in the Dominion, exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, which has been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is based upon the sixth decennial census completed in 1921.

Not only are the number of persons to a family growing smaller when compared with returns made for previous decades, but the number of persons to a house shows a marked decrease. In 1881 the average size of a family was 5.33 persons, as against 4.62 in 1921. With the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta every province shows a decrease in the size of the family from 1911 to 1921. Spread over a period of 40 years the Prince Edward Island family shows the greatest decline, falling 1.55, and Ontario comes next with a drop of .96. In Quebec there was a slight increase, the average in 1881 being 5.32, and standing at 5.34 forty years later.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mr. Geo. Tustin was in Toronto a few days last week.

Miss Lillian Flynn left on Sunday for Detroit, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dibb, Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith a few days last week.

Miss Mary Kimmett, of Roblin, is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Percy Vine spent the week-end in Kingston.

Mrs. Hoag, Trenton, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hoag.

Mrs. Fred J. VanAlstyne spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Anson McKeown, Newburgh.

Misses Leah VanAlstyne and Margaret Nolan took in the show in Kingston on Tuesday evening last.

Mr J. L. Boyes attended the Fairs Convention in Toronto last week.

Miss Gandier, Newburgh, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Thompson.

Mr. Wm. Connell, Pickering, is the guest of his cousin, Mrs. S. L. Daly, Bridge St.

Mr. and Mrs. Damon Garrison are spending a few days with friends in Belleville.

Mr. Will Henry, Toronto, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Goyer, Belleville, who has been the guest of Mr. Will Normile, has returned home.

Miss Elsie Wood, Joyceville, is the guest of Miss Evelyn Toner, Newburgh road.

Miss Bawden and Miss Grant, Belleville, were guests of Mrs. Jack Adams while here for the Musical Club concert.

Rev. A. J. Terrill, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, has been invited by the Board to remain as pastor of the church for the fourth year. Mr. Terrill has accepted the invitation.

Mr. J. H. Parrish, Kingston, representing the Prudential Insurance C., is in Napanee for a few days and with his wife and family will come to Napanee to reside in the near future.

Mr. Robt. Fair, of the Bell Telephone staff, is in Montreal attending the school of instruction which the Bell Telephone Co. is holding for the benefit of its linemen.

Mr. Godfrey Bartlett returned on Saturday from a trip to the Maritime Provinces. On Sunday he left for his home in London, accompanied by his wife and daughter, who have been guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

BIRTHS

Stevens—At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, Eng., on Thursday, Jan. 31st, 1924, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B. Stevens, a son.

DEATHS

Abell—At the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 8th, 1924, Sarah E., beloved wife of S. D. Abell, formerly of Napanee, in her 64th year.

Bogart—At Napanee, on Monday, Feb. 11th, 1924, Delilah J. Bogart, aged 80 years, 5 months, 22 days.

Clarke—At Ernestown, on Friday, Feb. 8th, 1924, William Cade aged 82 years, 9 months.

Ford—At Napanee, on Thursday, Feb. 7th, 1924, Annie May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ford, aged 21 years.

Johnston—At Napanee, on Sunday, Feb. 10th, 1924, John J. Johnston, born 1847, June, 1839.

McClennan—At Kerobert Hospital, Sask., on Thursday, Jan. 24th, 1924, John McClennan, aged 63 years, husband of Margaret Allen, Napanee, and brother of Mrs. Ed. Vine, Napanee, and Mrs. (Capt.) Skillen, Picton.

DESERONTO.

The sad news of the death of Mrs. Lola Coulthard, of Toronto, reached here on Thursday. Mrs. Coulthard, who was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Irving, of St. George street, Deseronto, was well-known here, having been born and raised in the town. She is a sister of Mrs. Weiss, of St. George street. The funeral took place from her home in Toronto on Thursday. Left to mourn her loss are her husband, Mr. Wm. Coulthard, and little son Irving Egg, her sister, Mrs. Weiss, and two other sisters, Mr. Robert N. Irvine, of Thomas street, is an uncle of deceased.

The play "East Lynne" was presented at Naylor's Theatre on Tuesday evening by the Wiling Workers Community Club of N. Fredericksburgh. The interpretation of the characters in the cast was without exception good and considering the nature of the plot and the extreme emotional elements contained therein, the company succeeded beyond the expectations of many. It is to be regretted that a greater audience did not turn out to support the players, but this was due mainly to the inclemency of the weather as the residents of Deseronto have always encouraged the amateur efforts of the town and neighborhood.

5-PIECE SKATING SET $11.50 FOR $7.95

We have one only left. It comes in Tan with Yellow and Black stripe trimmings.

Sweater, toque, mitts. Size 38.

ALMOST A YARD

A farmer had several hens stolen, so he decided to buy a dog. He sent his man to town and told him to get a good yard dog.

Soon the man returned escorting a daschund.

"What do you call that thing?" gasped the farmer.

"Well," replied the man. "It's the nearest I could get to a yard; it's two feet eleven inches."

—Kingston Daily Freeman

FUR PIECES HALF-PRICE AT ROBINSON'S

These neck pieces and muffs are sure to give you a lot of warmth and general satisfaction.

In most cases you pay only for the cost of making.

"News Items" from all over the store that should be of interest at this particular season.

9 doz. Women's Gingham House Dresses go on sale Saturday morning, Feb. 16, 9 a.m.

Regular $3.25 Dresses for $2.19.
Regular $3.75 Dresses for $2.69.

"MARTHA WASHINGTON" House Dresses are considered by discriminating women as being the best House Dresses made. They have won this proud distinction because they are all a house dress should be. They are cut on ample lines which makes their wearing a pleasure. They are fashioned after approved style lines. They are made from good washable fabrics that are bound to give wear and satisfaction.

AT $2.19

The Dresses in this lot are made in the same factory as the Martha Washington. The workmanship is done by the same operators. The materials featured are not quite so fine, but are very sturdy in texture. The styles are suitable for both Women's and Misses' wear. Made from checked ginghams and plain chambrays.

AT $2.69

The Dresses to be sold at this specially reduced price are all labelled Martha Washington House Dresses. They are exceptionally well made and expertly finished from good quality ginghams and chambrays. The styles in this lot are particularly suitable for women.

Every last one is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

These are all new dresses purchased especially for this Sale. They come in a fine range of colors and sizes. The trimmings have been neatly executed. We have marked them extremely low in price. You have the opportunity to make a tidy saving on your summer's requirements.

See them in our Women's Ready-to-Wear Department, Saturday, Feb. 16th.

MANUFACTURER'S DISPLAY OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS AND COATS

This week we have at our store a manufacturer's set of samples, introducing the new vogue in spring coats and suits. We chose this line because we thought it represented the best style values and price values obtainable in Canada this season.

The materials used are all imported from Europe. They also are the best procurable.

If you are planning a new suit or coat this spring, come in and let us show you these, special orders will be taken. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

CHOOSE YOUR COTTON UNDERWEAR FABRICS AT ROBINSON'S

YOUR LINGERIE GARMENT NEEDS CAN BEST BE SERVED BY CHOOSING FROM OUR LARGE RANGE OF FABRICS

Crepes in the soft, silky textures are very popular, easily laundered and do not need to be ironed. They come in bird patterns also plain shades of Sky, Mauve, Pink and Maize, also White. Priced at 45c., 50c. and 60c. yd.

Shadow stripe Satinette is established strongly in favor for bloomers, nighties or for lingerie use. Is very silky in appearance and will wash satisfactorily. Comes in shades of Pink, Mauve, also White, 36 in. wide, priced at 75c. yd.

Horrockses Diapheline in a dainty pink shade, 42 in. wide. A most serviceable fabric for lingerie use. Specially priced at 75c. yd.

Plain white Lingerie Cottons in Nainsooks from 30c. up to 60c. yd. Madapolams 40 and 42 in. wide at 35, 45, 50 and 60c. yd. Tootals Tarantulla, the finest of white lingerie cottons, 40 in. wide at 75 and 85c. yd.

A SPLENDID 54 IN. SERGE CAN BE SECURED FOR $1.50 PER YARD

Colors Black, Navy, Brown, Cardinal, Japan Blue.

We are offering to our customers one of the best values procurable. A genuine wool serge, wide width, fine twill and splendid weight. Then again the color list is large enough to make your choosing satisfactory.

THERE WILL BE AN INCREASED DEMAND THE COMING SEASON FOR WOOL CREPES

THE NEW COLORS ARE NOW IN STOCK

As one of the leading fabrics for spring will be Wool Crepe, we have added to our stock a fine range of the correct weaves in a high grade quality. The best for the money is in this special line. Shades procurable are Black, Navy, Brown, Grey, Airedale, Beige, Jade, Honeydew, Tan, Canna. For pleating purposes Wool Crepe lends itself in a most pleasing manner. Now on display in our Dress Goods Department.

SHADES MADE TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS. VERY REASONABLY PRICED

NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE THIS WORK DONE

Parchment, fringes, guimpes, French trimmings, tassels and all accessories in stock in generous assortments. The largest stock of wire shapes in Eastern Ontario.

Bed lights, dresser lights and doll shapes. Ready wired if desired.

If you wish to make your own shapes we show you how free of charge.

Boudoir Lamps, $3.95 up.
Floor Lamps, $15.50 up.
Bridge and Chesterfield Lamps, $15.00 up.

ROYAL ARLINGTON DINNERWARE

Made by the Johnson Potteries in England. This is a very handsome pattern, a blue band on a white ground, with conventional gold stripe and half solid gold handles. The decoration is under the glaze and will not wear off.

97-piece setts specially priced $37.50. Any part of sett sold at proportionate prices.

Cut glass Tumblers, 2 patterns, 12½c. each, $1.50 per doz.

NEW SILK DRESSES ARE HARBINGER'S OF SPRING

During the week we have just placed in stock our first range of Dresses for spring, 1924.

These frocks introduce to you the new materials and the new style lines. Basque waists, with wide, full skirts create a charming silhouette for those possessing a slender figure.

Flat back effects, with side or hip ornamentations are also considered extremely fashionable.

The various Crepe' weaves are still leaders in the fabric field, while Vel-de-chine is one of the new silk knitted weaves.

All are moderately priced.

CONGOLEUM GOLD SEAL ART RUGS

The phenomenal Sale of Congoleum Rugs is a by-word among members of the trade, due to the fact that Congoleum Rugs perfectly fulfils the long existing demand for a high grade floor covering at a low price. Congoleum Rugs are well finished, easily cleaned, lie flat on the floor, are not effected by moisture. All Gold Seal floor coverings are absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction. You take no chances, your money back is the word from the factory.

The patterns are the acme of the designers art and are controlled by the Congoleum Manufacturers.

This season's designs are even better than ever. The factory is making two larger sizes than heretofore, namely, 9 x 13 ft. 6 and 9 x 15, also Mats 18 x 36, 36 x 54 and 36 x 72.

We are anticipating greater demands for these goods. Ask to see the new patterns.

OUR NEW OUTFIT OF SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS FOR MEN IS NOW READY

In going through this set we can assure you the range of patterns is most complete, comprising all the newest and most stylish designs. We offer them to our customers with the utmost confidence that they will give entire satisfaction.

New Fashion Books and new Charts with the latest London and New York styles to choose from.

Every garment we turn out is guaranteed by us to give satisfaction, or your money will be refunded.

THE NEW NARROW NECKTIES FOR YOUNG MEN

"Slim Jim," the narrow tie that is so popular, particularly with the young men. They come in Black and Navy with White and Yellow edgings, 50c. each.

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